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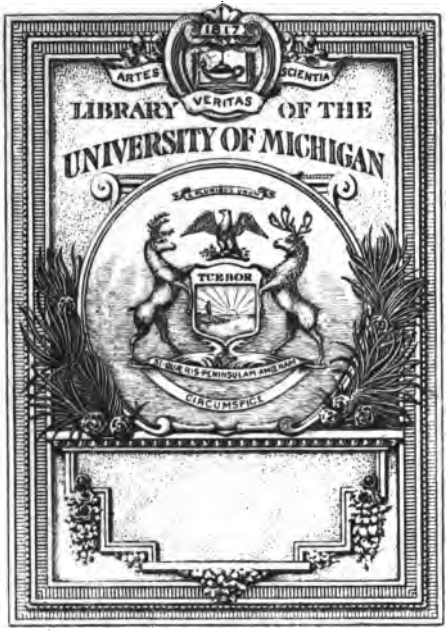
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VERBAL PITFALLS:

A MANUAL OF

1500 Words Commonly Misused,

Including all those the use of which in any sense has been questioned by Dean Alford, G. W. Moon, Fitzedward Hall, Archbishop Trench, Wm. C. Hodgson, W. L. Blackley, G. F. Graham, Richard Grant White, M. Schele de Vere, Wm. Mathews, "Alfred Ayres," and many others.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY,

With 3000 References and Quotations,

AND

The Ruling of the Dictionaries.

By C. W. BARDEEN,

Editor of the "School Bulletin."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:

C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER.

1883.

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PREFACE.

Of late years verbal purism has become, especially among teachers, almost a disease. Scores of estimable people ignore the thoughts expressed in a conversation or newspaper article or a sermon, in their eagerness to ferret out some of the few scores of words or expressions which they are big with the wisdom of just having learned to reject. This would be puerile enough, even if their newly acquired information were always correct. But it usually comes from some one book, and most such books that have been issued either are superficial catch-pennies, or are warped by personal prejudice and whims. No one should rely upon Dean Alford's *The Queen's English*, till he has read *The Dean's English*; nor should he put faith in Richard Grant White till he has read Fitzedward Hall's two books. In fact no where else is a little learning so dangerous a thing. Suppose he has learned from Mathew's *Words and their Uses* to say "I think you mistake" instead of "I think you are mistaken," and has vaunted his superior knowledge for a month or two

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before he reads this paragraph in *The Queen's English* (p. 106; see also Graham's *Book about Words*, p. 72): "We expect to hear *you are mistaken* or *you mistake*, unless followed by an accusative, *the meaning* or *me*. When we hear the former of these, we begin to consider whether we are right or wrong; when the latter, we at once take the measure of our friend, as one who has not long escaped from the rules of the lesser grammarians, by which, and not by the usage of society, circumstances have compelled him to learn his language."

Under that sarcasm he writes, and perhaps resolves nevermore to heed in his use of language any mentor but habit. Yet he would be wrong again, for there are expressions in common use, unquestionably some of them in his own vocabulary, which would stamp him in many minds as an ignoramus. There are even expressions recognized by scholars as wholly legitimate which he should remember to avoid because they have been questioned by shallow critics whose books or newspaper articles have had wide circulation. He will avoid such expressions, not because they are wrong, but because they might distract attention from his thoughts; just as a sensible man avoids parting his hair in the middle, or saying either and neither, whatever may be his person-

al preferences, because the multitude of men would regard the one and the other as affectations. Better be thought thrice a dunce than once a pedant.

Some time ago the editor of the SCHOOL BULLETIN was led by these considerations to gather all the reputable books on verbal errors that came within his reach, and to enter all the words they criticised in one alphabetical list, with the verdict of each, and references to the passages where the word was mentioned. Subsequent works of this character have been in like manner drawn upon; and he has thought that he might do service by printing this list for the use of those who have not either the books required or the time to consult them.

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NOTE.—The selection of the type shows the verdict of the two dictionaries, heavy-faced letters indicating that the use of the word, itself where no use is mentioned, is **Indefensible**, full caps, that it is IN DISPUTE, and SMALL CAPS, that, though harped at by some critics, it may be regarded as *legitimate*.

VERBAL PITFALLS.

A (for *an*). "If it be urged that we have '*an humble* and contrite heart,' I answer, so have we 'the strength of *an horse*'; but no one supposes that we were meant to say *a horse*. * * * The rule commonly given is this: that when the accent on the word thus beginning is on the first syllable, we must use *a*; when it on the accent or any following syllable, we must use *an*. This is reasonable enough, because the first syllable, by losing its accent, also loses some portion of the strength of its aspiration. We cannot aspirate with the same strength the first syllable on the words *history* and *historian*, and in consequence we commonly say *a history;* but *an historian*. Still, though this may define our modern practice, it is rather a reasonable description of it, than a rule recognized by our best writers. They do not scruple to use *an* before aspirated words, even when the accent falls on the first syllable. * * * I have found in the Bible very few instances of the article *a* used

before a word beginning with *h*. We have *an half, an hammer.* * * * The only exceptions which I have found are *a hill, a holy solemnity.* * * * They [the translators of the Old Testament] uniformly used *such a one*, the expression occurring about thirteen times. In the New Testament, the printers have altered it throughout to *such an one.* * * * It seems to me that we may now, in writing, use either. In common talk I should always naturally say *such a one*, not *such an one*, which would sound formal and stilted." i 43–49. "This form [*such an one*] is disagreeably harsh and unmusical." y 209. b b. 151. Not approved by W. or Wb. "For myself, so long as I continue to aspirate the *h*'s in such words as *heroic, harangue*, and *historical*, I shall continue to use *a* before them." x 7. W. and Wb. both prefer *an*.

Ability (for *capacity*). "*Capacity* is the power of receiving and retaining knowledge with facility; *ability* is the power of applying knowledge to practical purposes." x 8.

Abortive (for *unsuccessful*). "A plan may be *abortive*, but an act cannot." a 85. x 8.

ABOUT (for *upon*). "Beaten *about* the head and face." t t 577.

ABOVE (as an adjective). "I concur in the *above* statement." LAMB speaks of "The *above* boys and the *below* boys." r 348. "Not elegant, though it is not uncommon." i 200. x 8. "Sometimes used by

good writers." W. "Often used elliptically." Wb. Pip, in *Great Expectations*, referring to his father's tombstone, finds below his father's record: *also, Georgiana, Wife of the Above;* which Pip quaintly adds, "I considered as a complimentary reference to my father's exaltation to a better sphere." d 130.

Academy (for common *school*). "A custom denounced with great scorn by Boswell's father, the old Laird of Auchinleck. 'Whose tail do you think he has pinned himself to now, mon? Dominie, mon—an ould dominie; he keapit a schule and call'd it an academy!'" t t 430.

† **Acceptance** (for *acceptation*). "None [words] remain more vague in their *acceptance*." RUSKIN. c 61.

Accident (for *wound*). "'Witch-hazel cures *accidents*.'" a a 409.

ACCORD (for *give, grant*). "To *accord* with, is properly used in the sense of to *agree*, to *suit*:—as 'This arrangement *accords* with my views'; but to say that 'he *accorded* his friends the use of his library' would be a wrong application of the word. In the phrase, *according with*, the word is a participle; in *according to*, it is a preposition." y 77, i 252, x 8, r 363. "Grant or *accord* a favor." W. "To grant as suitable or proper." Wb.

ACCOUNTABILITY (for *accountableness*). t t 230. "A modern word, but in good use." W.

Accredit (for *credit*). "Few, except very bad

writers, employ it as a robust substitute for *credit, believe.*" v 284.

ACTUAL (for *present*). v v 75. "Has recently received a new signification, viz, *present*." Wb.

Acuteness (for *acuteness of grief*). "Similarly *acuteness* and *poignancy* are employed by themselves, as though they necessarily implied the notion of sorrow, in 'His long sickness made his friends look for his release not with the *acuteness* and *poignancy* (of what?) which some bereavements call forth,'" c 15.

Ad. (for *advertisement*). x 9.

Administer (for *deal*). "'Blows administered by policeman Johnson.'" x 11.

Admire (for *desire*). t t 480.

——— "It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive, as 'I *admire to see* a man consistent.'" Wb. Doubly wrong, therefore, is the expression, "I should *admire to go* with you."

Adopt. "This verb is transitive. In the advertisement, 'A lady having two boys would like to adopt one,' the woman expresses a desire for these boys, though she means that she wants to keep but one." a 86, x 12.

——— (for *taken, decided upon*; as "measures *adopted* by Congress"). When a committe *adopts* Mr. Brown's measure, it assumes it as its own. x 11.

Advantage. "Signifies a state of forwardness or advance. Therefore, 'benefit,' 'gain,' 'profit,'

should be substituted for the second 'advantage' in the following sentence, since it is as impossible for *all* men to hold a common advantage, (*i. e.* to be all in advance one of the other), as it is for all the horses in the race to come in first. 'Free trade equalizes advantages, making the *advantage* of each the *advantage* of all.'" ZINCHE. c 3.

ADVOCATE. v 276, 285, 300. At v v 75 Mr. Hall writes: "I am not going to advocate *for* this sense of *actual*."

AFFABLE should be used only of the manner of superiors to inferiors. a 87, v v 103. "Usually applied to superiors." Wb.

AFTERWARDS (for *afterward*). d 25. "The following words, when used as adverbs, *backward, forward, downward, upward, inward, outward,* and *homeward,* are all given indiscrimnately in Johnson's dictionary, with and without the final *s*. Both forms of these several words have been, from an early period in the language, and they still are, in good use. *Toward,* or *towards,* as an adverb and preposition, is given in the English dictionaries in both forms, and both are in common and good use; but the adverb *onward* does not take a final *s*." W.

AGAINST. "Few writers would sanction the vulgar usage, 'Have it ready *against* I come.'" c 117. Wb. says: "3. In provision for; in preparation for. 'Urijah made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus.'" 2 *Kings,* XVI: 11. B. says (440) that in this use *against* is a conjunctive adverb of time.

Aggravate (for *irritate, worry, annoy*). "There would be no danger in *aggravating* Violet by this expression of pity." *Anthony Trollope*, a 52, 88; c 8. Schele de Vere says it "is not an Americanism, nor used improperly." t t 432; v v 106. "Though not uncommon, of questionable propriety." Wb. "Improperly used in this sense." W.

Agriculturalist (for *agriculturist*). a 215; r 342. Defended, v v 57.

AH! (for *Ha!*). "'*Ha!* is the interjection of laughter; *ah!* is an interjection of sorrow. The difference between them is very small, consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly, in the age of a minute, in the very turning of our breath, is our mirth changed to mourning!'"—FULLER. r 127. "Expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance." Wb. "Sometimes noting dislike and contempt, or exultation and joy; but most frequently regret, compassion, and complaint." W

Ain't. "The only legitimate contraction of *I am not*, is *I'm not.*" *i* 96.

ALCOHOLISM. s 185. Accepted, W.* Wb.*

ALES (for *kinds of ale*). So wines, teas, woolens, silks, cottons. Why not molasseses? aa 490. But see B 249.

ALIENIST. s 185. Wb† W*.

ALIKE (often accompanied by *both*). "'Those two pearls are both alike' This is equal to the story of Sam and Jem's resembling each other very much, particularly Sam." a 88. Wb. quotes, "The darkness and the light are *both alike* to thee." Ps. CXXXIX. 12.

All (with *universal*). r 348, y 208; (see also d 133).

ALL OF THEM. r 355, y 204. Defended, i 186.

ALL OVER (for *over all*). x 12. "*All over*, above or upon, in every place." W.

ALL THE SAME (for *nevertheless*). "Scotticism bred out of bad French." vv 110.

All which (for all *of* which). d 127, *All*, the adjective, always *precedes* the article *the*, etc. Wb.

Allow (for *say, assert, express opinion*). "We may allow or admit that which we have disputed, but of which we have been convinced; or we may allow certain premises as the basis of argument; but we *assert*, not *allow*, our own opinions." a 90, x 13, tt 483.

——— (for *consent*). vv

Allude (for *say*, or *mention*). "Allude (from *ludo, ludere*, to play) means to indicate jocosely, to hint at playfully; and so to hint at in a slight, passing manner. Allusion is the by-play of language." a 90, c 3, y 77, i 253. "Quoting Byron's lines about

'the fatal gift of beauty,' he then goes on to talk about 'the fatal gift which has already been alluded to!'" r 355, x 18.

Almost (as an adjective). "The almost universality."—WHITNEY. r 360, vv 104.

ALMS. "*Eaves*, *alms*, and *riches* are not true plurals, but commonly take a plural verb; and *summons* does double duty, *summonses* having fallen into disrepute, though as correct as *licenses*. *News*, *measels*, *smallpox*, and *gallows* are plurals, but are nearly always followed by a singular verb: concerning *means*, *odds*, and *pains* opinion is divided, and it is really indifferent whether they take a singular or a plural verb, provided the two constructions are not mixed. Say 'all means *have* been tried,' or '*every* means *has* been tried,' but not, '*all* means *has* been tried.'" c 144, i 28, s 207, tt 507, B 247. See REMAINS. "That *this mean* is an affectation, just as *this remain* would be, is admitted; but that *this means* is ungrammatical postulates a criterion of grammaticalness other than the sole rational criterion—general consent. Perhaps *a means* sprang from an old oblique case, if it did not originate with the vulgar: compare their *ways*, in *a great ways off*. And so, it may be, we came by our singular *pains*, as 'much *pains is* necessary.' But the singular *means* has other parallels: *amends*, *assizes*, *mews* (originally), *news* (optionally), *stews*, *odds*, *ethics*, *politics*, *physics*, *mathematics*, *mechanics*, and many other names of sciences now singular. *Alms*, *bellows*, and *summons* owe their

plural aspect to mere corruption; and such is the case with *riches*, which was once of either number." vv 3, 66, 113.

Alone (for *only*). "*Alone* means 'quite by oneself,' and is always an adjective, differing herein from *only*, which is both an adverb and an adjective. In some cases the words may be used indifferently, 'He *only* was saved' being as right as 'He *alone* was saved;' and in Job i. 15, they are used together: 'I *only* am escaped *alone* to tell thee.' But as a rule there is a marked distinction between *alone* and *only*. 'I did it *alone*,' quite by myself; 'an *only* (adj.) daughter;' 'they differ on one point *only*' (adv.) The whiskey-loving public of Edinburgh is grammatically correct in interpreting the inscription on the drinking-fountain, 'Water is not meant for man *alone*,' as meaning that water is not meant for man *by itself*, *i. e.* undiluted." c 4, r 345, x 13. But see v 46, v v 5.

Alternately (for *by turns*), **Alternation** (for *succession*), **Alternative** (for *course*). These words should be used only in speaking of *two* objects or classes of objects, and Whately rightly defines *alternative* as a choice between *two* objects. c 5, r 357, d 55.

Amateur (for *novice*). "A *professional* actor who is new and unskilled in his art, is a *novice*, and not an *amateur*. An *amateur* may be an artist of great experience and extraordinary skill." x 14.

AMAZING (for *wonderful*). t t 484. "We are *amazed* at what is incomprehensible." Wb. "*Wonder* expresses an embarrassment of the mind after it has somewhat recovered from the first percussion of surprise." W.

† **Ambition** (as a verb). c 66.

AMELIORATED (for improved, of health). x 14.

AMENABILITY. t t 239.

AMENDABLE (for *amenable*). s 188.

AMIDST (for *amid*). d 26. "*Amid* is used mostly in poetry." Wb.

Among (for *between*, when speaking of two). t t 434. Gould says it should not be written *amongst*, (d 26) but W. and Wb. give both forms.

Amount of perfection (for *degree of excellence*). x 14.

ANALYZE "Often absurdly spelled *paralyze* and *analyze*." The *yze* has no relation to *ize*, not being a suffix at all, but representing the Greek *lusis* a loosening. a a, 469, v 175, v v 54. But both W. and Wb. spell *analyze, paralyze*.

And. "The commonest case in which it is violated is where *and* introduces a relative clause, no relative having occurred before, *e. g.*, 'I have a book printed at Antwerp, *and which* was once possessed by Adam Smith," c 125.

——— (for *to*, as "try *and* do this"). x 14.

——— (for *or*; as, "a language like the Greek *and* Latin"). x 14.

ANECDOTE. y 50. See also TRANSPIRE.

ANIMAL (for *brute*). "Mr. Bergh's society—like that in London, of which it is a copy—is called The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is in reality a society for the prevention of cruelty to brutes, for the animal that suffers most from cruelty—man—appears not to be under the shield of its protection." a 91. Both W. and Wb. give *brute* as a restricted meaning.

ANTECEDENTS (for *previous history*). "Thus the antecedents of General Sherman in the generalship of the army of the United States are General Washington, General Scott, and General Grant." a 92. "A convenient term enough. It expresses concisely what would otherwise require a rather ponderous circumlocution. Mr. 'Punch,' with his usual satirical spirit, said that it would be more satisfactory to know something of a suspected man's *relatives* than of his *antecedents!*" y 50, pp. 283. See, in severe criticism of Mr. White, v 302.

ANTICIPATE (for *expect*). "Its proper meaning in English is to take *first* possession of, or to take *before the proper time*." a a 413. "To say, 'I did not *anticipate* a refusal' expresses something less definite and strong than to say' 'I did not *expect* it.'

Still *anticipate* is a convenient word to be interchanged with *expect* in cases where the thought will allow." Wb.

ANTIQUARIAN (for *antiquary*). c 61.

ANYBODY ELSE'S. "It seems to be not yet settled whether we are to say *somebody's else* or *somebody else's*. So long as these words are regarded as two and written as two, the better usage would seem to be *somebody's else*." a a 455.

ANYHOW. "An exceedingly vulgar phrase." r 344, t t 579. W. gives it without comment. Wb. marks it *colloquial*.

Anyways (for *any way*). d 25.

Anywheres (for *any-where*). d 25.

APPARENT. "With the exception of the one phrase 'heir *apparent*,' meaning heir evident, manifest, undoubted, we do not any longer employ 'apparent' for that which appears because it *is*, but always either for that which appears and is not, or for that which appears, leaving in doubt whether it is or no." p 8.

†**Apartment** (for *apartments*, suite of rooms). v v 8, i 248.

Apostacy (for *apostasy*). i 20.

APPLE-PIE ORDER. Unsettled whether this means order, or disorder. r 312. W. and Wb. both say it means perfect order.

Apple-tart (for *apple-pie*). "Surely the common distinction of the two terms lies in this, that a *tart* is baked on a flat dish, while a *pie* is baked on a deep one." s 50, t t 517.

APPRECIATE (for *set just value on*). "Talking of *appreciatiation*, as Mr. Hawker said once, the scripture reader, Mr. Bumpus, at ———, came to me the other day and said, 'Please, sir, I have been visiting and advising Farmer Matthews, but he did not quite *appreciate* me. In fact, he kicked me down stairs.'" GOULD. Lander calls this the one valuable word received into the language since Horne Tooke's birth. v 288. Should not be modified by adverb of degree, as *highly*. x 18.

Appreciate (for *rise in value*). "The employment of the word *appreciation* to denote a rise in value is creeping into use, apparently from American sources, but is, I think, much to be deprecated." *The Economist.* c 5, 6, r 352, t t 434, x 18.

Apprehend (for *comprehend*). "*Apprehend* denotes the *laying* hold of a thing mentally, so as to understand it clearly, at least in part. *Comprehend* denotes the embracing or understanding it in all its compass and extent. We may *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*." Wb. x 19.

APPREHEND (for *think*). d 96. Both W. and Wb. admit this use, but the thought apprehended should be of some import. "I *apprehend* that it's dinner-

time" would be a parallel to "In the name of the Prophet—figs!"

Approach (for *address, memorialize, appeal to, petition*). "In the language of religion nothing can be more appropriate than such phrases as 'to *approach* the throne of grace,' the idea of reverential distance and profound awe being thus expressed. But in the case of provosts, magistrates, ministers of state, and even the Education Department, the term is wholly out of place and unauthorized by good example." c 6.

APT. "This little word, the proper meaning of which it is almost impossible to express by definition or periphrases, is in danger losing its fine sense, and of being degraded into a servant of general utility for the range of thought between *liable* and *likely*. * * * A man may be *liable* to catch the plague or to fall in love, and yet not be *apt* to do either." a 93, x 19.

ARCTICS (for *overshoes*). x 19. Admitted by Wb. as *U. S.*

ARE (for *is*). "We sometimes hear children made to say, 'twice one *are* two.' For this there is no justification whatever. It is a plain violation of the first rules of grammar, *twice one* not being plural at all, but *strictly singular*. Similarly, 'three times three *are* nine' is clearly wrong." i 218. At least nine explanations of this phrase have been urged:

(1) An abstract number is necessarily expressed

by *a singular noun* with only a singular meaning; such a number when multiplied is always in itself the subject of the assertion; and, consequently, the verb must be singular, as agreeing with this singular noun.

(2) The multiplying word or words and the number multiplied are taken in a lump as *the grammatical subject*, some claiming that this subject is singular, while

(3) Others claim that this subject is plural.

(4) The expression *Twice two is four* is resolved into "The number *two*, *twice* taken, *is* equal to *four*."—BULLIONS.

(5) The same expression is resolved into "*Twice two* units *are four* units."

(6) The same expression is explained as equivalent to *Four* units *are twice two*, finding the subject not in the expression of the factors, but in the noun uttered or implied in the product.

(7) The subject of the verb is the product taken substantively, and not as a numeral adjective, in which case the verb may be *is* or *are*, according as the writer has in mind the idea of unity or the idea of plurality.

(8) When we say 3 times 4 trees are 12 trees, we have reference to the *objects* counted; but in saying 3 times 4 *is* 12, we mean that 3 times the *number* 4 *is the number* 12. Here we use 4 and 12, not as numeral *adjectives*, but as *nouns*, the names of particular numbers, and as such each conveys the idea of unity.—BLANCHARD.

(9) In multiplying one only, it is evidently best to use a singular verb: as Twice *nought is* nought; Three times *one is* three. And in multiplying any numbers above *one*, I judge a plural verb to be necessary: as Twice *two are* four.—GOULD BROWN. B. 588.

It should be added that Brown makes the expression *three times* dependent on a preposition understood, but says that if it could be written, as some think it should be, *threetimes*,—thrice and analogous to *sometimes*, it would then be an *adverb* of time repeated. W. and Wb. both make *time* a noun equivalent to *repetition*.

Argufy. t t 249, 484.

ARMORY (for place where arms are *manufactured*). t t 435. W. and Wb. both give this use as American.

AROUND (for *about*). "He was standing *around*." t t 135. Wb. gives this meaning, illustrating it from the *Police Gazette!*

ARRIVE (for *happen*, "what has *arrived?*") y 77. W. and Wb. both give this meaning, the latter marking it obsolete, and both quoting from Waller, "Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*." It seems questionable whether its use here may not be looked upon as an intended metaphor.

ARTICLE (for anything out of the shop where offered for sale). a 44.

ARTICULATE (for *utter*). "We *utter* vowels; we *articulate* with consonants." a a 40.

ARTIST. "The word has been so pulled and hauled that it is shapeless, and has no peculiar fitness to any craft or profession; its vagueness deprives it of any special meaning. * * * Leonardo, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Coreggio, Titian, were content to be called *painters*." a 94, x 19. "'Artisan' is no longer used of him who cultivates one of the *fine* arts, but [of one who cultivates] those of common life. The fine arts, losing this word, have now claimed 'artist' for their exclusive property; which yet was far from belonging to them always. An 'artist' in its earlier acceptation, was one who cultivated, not the *fine*, but the *liberal*, arts. The classical scholar was eminently the 'artist.'" p. 10.

ARTISTE (for *artist*). X.

AS (for *so*). "We say, 'one way of speaking is *as* good as the other;' but when we deny the proposition we are obliged to say, 'one way of speaking is not *so* good as the other.' *So* cannot be used in the affirmative proposition, or *as* in the negative. 'There are few artists who draw horses *as* well as Mr. Leech.' *So* well ought to have been used, because the sentence is negative. *There are few* who, denies the existence of many." i 93, s 98, 100. Wb. does not recognize this distinction, for he gives, to illustrate the uses of *as*, "Give us such things as you please, *so* long as you please, or *as* long as you please." B. says, "To *as* corresponds *as*, with adj.

or adv. to denote equality of degree; *so* is used before *as* with adj. or adv. to limit the degree by comparison; *with negative preceding*, to denote equality of degree; with infinitive following, to denote consequence. B. 679.

As (for *that*). "*As I can*, following generally a phrase like *I don't know*, is frequently heard in the rural districts of New England, where it represents the cautious hesitation by which the Yankee thinks it prudent to qualify every promise or assertion. The particle *as* is substituted for *but*. [By no means. I don't know *but* I can has an assentive, I don't know *as* I can, a declinative, meaning.] A traveller passing a few weeks at Mount Desert, Maine, asked the inn-keeper if he could change a hundred-dollar note. Putting his hand in his pocket and taking out his wallet, the latter replied, 'I don't know [as] I can, and I don't know *but* I can.'"—DODGE. t t 579, v 212, x 19.

As (with prepositional force, followed by objective). So claimed by Alford. i 160.

As well (for *all the same*). a 184.

AS WELL (for *also*). "Has of late years come much into use." Wb.

AS FOLLOW (for *as follows*). "Still has some support in respectable usage." a a 396. After long discussion, the plural form is pronounced preferable by Brown. B. 674.

Ascetic (for *elegant*). a a 417.

ASIDE (for *apart*). v v 99.

On the other hand, "May I take you *apart* for a moment?" asks a gentleman of another. "Certainly, sir, if you will promise to put me together again."

ASPIRANT. X.

Assentatious. t t 239, 519.

ASSIST (for *to be present*, as a guest). y 76. i 271. W. and Wb. both admit this meaning as a Gallicism.

Assurance (for fire *insurance*). "We may use both verbs, to *assure* and to *insure*, of that kind of making safe which the substantive represents." i 19. W. and Wb. agree that this word is limited to *life* insurance.

ASTUTE is commonly used in a bad sense. c 7. W. quotes, "We call those most *astute*, which are most vertute [crafty.]"—SANDS.

AT. "One of the particles most abused in American speech." t t 435.

AT (for *about*). "What is he *at* now?" t t 435. W. and Wb. both give this meaning.

At (for *by*). Sales *at* auction. r 347. "'I bought it *at* auction' is correct English, but 'It is to be sold *at* auction' is American only." t t 435, x 20.

At (for *in*). "*At* the West." t t 435.

AT ALL. "A needless expletive." r 347, x 20. But see i 275.

AT BEST (for *at the best*). x 20. Indifferent. i 184. W. and Wb. give both forms.

AT LENGTH (for *at last*). d 60, x 20. See Wb. 87.

AT THAT (for *moreover*). "One man, and an old man *at that*". d 137. Mr. Gould admits that "everybody uses" this phrase, and objects to it simply because its meaning is only conventional: in other words, because it is our idiom. But we can hardly spare it to gratify his whim.

Attornies (for *attorneys*). i 28.

AUTHENTIC. "A distinction drawn by Bishop Watson between *genuine* and *authentic* has been often quoted. 'A *genuine* book is that which was written by the person whose name it bears as the author of it. An *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened.' Of *authentic* he has certainly not seized the true force, neither do the uses of it by good writers bear him out. * * *Authentic* is properly 'having an author,' and thus coming with 'authority,' authoritative.' * * Thus an *authentic* document is, in its first meaning, a document written by the proper hand of him from whom it professes to proceed." p 15. Wb. quotes Bishop Watson with approval. W. quotes him, but appends this from Dr. Hill: "I oppose the word *authentic* to *supposititious* (or *apocryphal*), the word *genuine* to *vitiated*. I call a book *authentic* which was truly the work of the person whose name it bears. I call a book *genuine* which remains in all material points the same as when it proceeded from the author."

AUTHORESS. "The distinction of the female

from the male by the termination *ess* is one of the oldest and best established of English speech. *Mistress, goddess, prioress, deaconess, shepherdess, heiress, sempstress, traitress*, are examples that will occur to every reader. * * There can be no reasonable objection made, only [except] one of individual taste, to *actress, authoress, poetess*, and even to *sculptress* and *paintress*." a 205, v 123, 187. "Certain names of occupations and offices seem to require them, and others to forbid them." i 96. "Like poetess, condemned by W. C. BRYANT, seems to become more popular as the number of female authors increases in the United States." tt 436. Ridiculed, t t 655, x 21, d 22. "This word is now well established. Heretofore *author* was commonly applied to writers of both sexes; and some still so use it." W. "The word is not very much used, *author* being commonly applied to a female writer as well as to a male." Wb. X

AUTUMN. "It is remarkable that while spring, summer, winter, have all their Anglo-Saxon names, we designate the other quarter of the year by its Latin title, *autumn*, the word which should have designated it, *harvest*, having been appropriated to the ingathering of the *fruits* of this season, not to the season itself." p 99.

Avail (for *avail oneself of*). t t 436.

Averse from (for *averse to*). "If we had a neuter verb *avert*, it may be that the influence of the preposition it would regularly have taken would have kept us from altering the 'averse *from*' of our

fathers into 'averse *to*,' now generally prevalent." v 83, d 83, c 112, y 206. Though W. says there is authority for both uses, he uses *averse to* in his own illustration. Wb. declares positively for *averse to*.

Avocation (for *vocation*). "During the last hundred years these words have become confounded —a confusion that Skeat unwillingly accepts, defining *avocation* by 'pursuit, employment, business.' * * With an inconsistency strange in so able a philologist, Mr. Fitzedward Hall condemns the use of *avocation* for *vocation* (d 214–16), but says of *avocations*, 'the plural, very anomalously, inverts in most cases the accepted signification of the singular' (a statement by no means borne out by Mr. Hall's quotations). * * Briefly, the case is this: If *avocation* and *vocation* are to be held synonymous, English is poorer by a useful, and richer by a superfluous term." a 7.

"The sketch of the unfortunate woman whose *vocation* may be said to consist of *avocations*, and whose duty seems to be 'to let her acquaintances make tatters of her time and to make tatters of theirs in return,' can scarcely be called a caricature." —*Spectator*, May 10, 1779, p. 599. a a 403, r 346, v 214, i 250.

Awful (for *very*, or for *ugly*). a 185, p 16, t t 436.

B.

BACKWARDS (for *backward*). d 15. See AFTERWARDS.

Bad. "I feel *bad*," not "I feel *badly*." aa 480, r 354, i 205, d 59. But see tt 438, vv 100.

Bad cold (for *severe cold*). x 22.

Bade (for *bidden*, as participle). a 120.

Balance (for *rest, remainder*). a 94, aa 417, 486, r 102, 345, x 22, tt 8. "A gross vulgarism." Wb.

> "As it fell out, they all fell
> The *balance* they ran away."

Bamboozle. "It has long been a question whether the word should be admitted." y 177. "Vulgar." W. "Low." Wb.

BANISTER (for *balustrade, or baluster*). r 385.

Banquet (for *dinner, supper*). X. "A *banquet* is a public, sumptuous feast." W.

Basilisk (for *basilica*). i 39.

BEAT (for *defeat*). X.

Beau. "A verb used by the uneducated instead of 'to escort.'" tt 440.

BEAUTIFUL. "Like elegant, a much misused term." tt 440.

Been to (for *been*). "'Where have you been *to*?'" x 22.

BEG (for *beg leave*). "'I *beg* to acknowledge your

favor.'" x 22. "A tradesman *begs* to announce." Wb. 121.

BEING (Is being built). v 321–359, a 384, 413, 421, i 167, x 86, X. See article by Fitzedward Hall in *Scribner's*, April, 1872. W. treats the subject as follows (XXXIX): "The participle in *ing*, though properly and generally active, is sometimes used in a passive sense, as, 'Forty and six years was the temple *in building*.'—JOHN, II: 20. 'While the work was *a preparing*.'—I PETER, III: 20. 'My Lives are *reprinting*.'—JOHNSON. Dr. Johnson, in the Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary, remarks, with respect to the use of the present participle, 'There is a manner of using the active participle which gives it a passive signification, as, "The Grammar is now *printing;*" "The brass is now *forging*." This, in my opinion, is a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete, [Carlyle has in his translation of *Wilhelm Meister*, 1839, "Meanwhile the contracts had been written out and were now *a-signing*." v. III.] "The book is *a printing;*" "The brass is *a forging;*" *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns, signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.'

"Although Johnson thus censured this use of the partciple in *ing*, yet he afterwards made use of it himself in the passage above cited.

"Within a few years, as a substitute for both the above forms, a neologism has been introduced, by which the *present passive participle* is substituted, in

such cases as the above, for the participle in *ing*; and in the above examples, instead of *in building, a preparing*, and *are reprinting*, the modern innovators would say, *in being built, being prepared, are being reprinted*. This new form has been used by some respectable writers, as in the following instances: 'For those who *are being educated* in our seminaries.'—R. SOUTHEY. 'It *was being uttered*.'—COLERIDGE. 'The foundation *was being laid*.'—BRIT. CRITIC. The *Eclectic Review* remarks: 'That a need of this phrase, or an equivalent one, is felt, is sufficiently proved by the extent to which it is used by educated persons, and respectable writers.'

"This phrase, styled by Abp. Whately 'uncouth English,' has been censured by various grammarians and critics. 'It [τετυμένος] signifies properly, though in uncouth English, one who *is being beaten*.' —ABP. WHATELY. 'The bridge *is being built*, and other phrases of the like kind, have pained the eye.' —D. BOOTH. 'The phrase, *is being built*, and others of similar kind, have been, for a few years back, insinuating themselves into our language; still, they are not English.'—M. HARRISON'S *Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language*. '"The house *is being built*." This mode of expression is becoming quite common. It is liable, however, to several important objections. It appears formal and pedantic. It has not, so far as I know, the support of any respectable grammarian. The easy and natural expression is, "The house *is building*."'—PROF. J. W. GIBBS."

Belittle (for *disparage*). vv 99, 105, 110, d 80. W. lii.

Belong (used absolutely). "'Is Miss A. coming to the Amateur Concert to-night?' 'No! she does not *belong*;' meaning, does not belong to the society. *Belong* is a verb of so wide a signification that it will hardly admit of being thus detached from its accidents, and used absolutely and generally." i 111.

BELONG (for *live*). "'My man, do you *belong* [to] Wighill?' 'No, sir; Wighill belongs to me.'" i 112.

Bemean. vv 105.

Beneficent (for *benevolent*). "Of what use is *benevolence*, but in as far as it is productive of *beneficence*?"—BENTHAM. c 64.

Benefitted (for *benefited*). i 86, y 137.

BESIDE (for *besides*). "*Beside* and *besides*, whether used as prepositions or as adverbs, have been considered synonymous from an early period of our literature, and have been freely interchanged by our best writers. There is, however, a tendency in present usage to make the following distinction between them: 1. That *beside* be used only and always as a preposition, with the original meaning *by the side of:* as, to sit *beside* a fountain, or with the closely allied meaining *aside from*, or *out of;* as, this is *beside* our present purpose: 'Paul, thou art *beside* thyself.' The adverbial sense to be wholly transferred to the cognate word. 2. That *besides*, as a preposition, take the remaining sense,

in addition to; as, *besides* all this; *besides* the consideration here offered. 'There was a famine in the land *besides* the first famine.' And that it also take the adverbial sense of *moreover, beyond,* etc., which had been divided between the words; as, *besides,* there are other considerations which belong to this case." Wb. x 22. Gould claims to have been the first to call attention to this distinction. d 38.

Bestead (for *beset* with), vv 99.

Between (for *among*). "Between is only for two—*by* and *twain.*"—LANDOR. c 22, x 28. "It should, however, be remarked that authorities differ." c 114. Carefully avoid such expressions as "*between* every stitch." a 112. How about such expressions as "Her face appeared *between* the grates?"

BIBLIOPHILE (for a lover of books). "Ought to mean *loved by books. Bibliophilist,* suggested by it, is just as bad." v 175.

BILE (for *boil,* a tumor). "This is generally spelt *boil,* but, I think, less properly."—*Johnson's Dictionary.* "Now more commonly spelled *boil.*" W.

Blame it on (for *accuse*). x 23.

Blessed (for *cursed*). "It is not uncommon to hear an abandoned fellow spoken of as a *precious* scoundrel, or some absurdity referred to as *blessed* nonsense. This perversion is not confined to English. The French often use the word *sacré* in a sense diametrically opposed to *holy,* a meaning which exists in Latin, from which French is derived. Virgil's 'auris *sacra fames*' is properly

translated, '*accursed* lust for gold.' The Latin *altus* also conveyed the distinct and opposite meanings of *high*, and *deep*." y 69.

Blew his brains out. d 135.

Bogus. "A colloquial expression incompatible with dignified diction." x 23, X. "A cant term, U. S." W. "*Amer.*" Wb.

Bosh! "Unqualified piece of slang." s 142.

BOTH (of more than two). "First consider the following use of *both* by Chaucer, a poet second only to Shakspere:

> O chaste goddesse of the woodes greene,
> To whom bothe heven and earthe and see is seene.
> —*The Knight's Tale*, l. 439.

Now for such a use of *both* the 'authority,' that is, the example, of Chaucer, can be of no more weight than that of an anonymous advertisement in the newspaper. Etymology and usage, including that of Chaucer in other passages, make the meaning of *both*, two taken together; and it is impossible that the same word can mean two and three. If fifty passages could be produced from the works of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and Milton, in which *both* was applied to three objects, such a use of it by others might be excused, but it could not be justified. The case is extreme, but therefore of value; it brings the point out sharply; and by such examples a point to be established has its best illustration. And there it is; *both* used by one of our greatest poets to mean three taken together." a 400. Quoting the above, Mr. Hall says: "This comment, I submit, betrays an absence of the most ordinary

acumen. For its fundamental error consists in confounding the conjunction *both* with the pronoun *both;* words as different in nature as *et* and *ambo.* In 'Paul and Peter and Philip were *both* there,' which nobody says, *both* (*ambo*) is made to mean three; but not so in 'Both (*et*) Paul and Peter and Philip were there.' Nor are parallels wanting subversive of the principle on which Mr. White asserts it to be 'impossible' that the same word can mean 'two' and 'three.' * * * Over and above usage we have therefore analogy in support of '*bothe* heven and earthe and see,' and of Coleridge's—

> He prayeth well, who loveth well
> *Both* man and bird and beast.

Our forefathers thought good to extend the use of the conjunction *both,* while they left the use of the pronoun *both,* from which it sprang, unextended. But the conjunction has undergone no extension, as concerns its name and essential function. Unaided, it never even coupled; but as it may help to connect two things, so it may help to aggregate a dozen. It is *both* with *and* that joins two things; and if a third thing is to be added, how can the leashing be effected better than by another *and?* *Either, whether,* and *neither,* the conjunctions, contribute in like manner to *both,* but yet only contribute to the linking into a group any number of constituents. And they, too, come from pronouns which do not contemplate more than duality." v 196, 200, B 274.

Both (frequently pleonastic). "Tom and Jim

were *both alike*, especially Tom." "You and I *both* agree."—M. ARNOLD. c 216, a 400, aa 396, tt 586, x 24.

Bound (for *determined*). *Bound* to do it. r 353, tt 445, x 24, Wb. 155.

Bountiful (for *plentiful*). "*Bountiful* applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity." a 95, p 24. But see vv 70.

Bourn (for place, instead of boundary). d 106. But Wb. says, "Hence, point aimed at, goal," quoting in illustration the familiar lines from *Hamlet*.

BOWELS. "We do not hesitate to speak, if it be necessary to do so, of the stomach or bowels; but in Elizabeth's time the best bred people designated those parts of the body by words the first of which is now heard only among boys, and the second never among decent people."—R. G. WHITE, *Life and Genius of Shakspere, 240*. On which Mr. Hall remarks: "The fact is, that the freedom with which Americans talk of their stomach and bowels is somwhat shocking to English notions of propriety. The two words which Mr. White only hints at have, also, different conventional values in America and in England. The first is in England far from being 'now heard only among boys;' and as to the other, there are occasions when it would be accounted either squeamish or pedantic for 'decent people' to cast about for a substitute." vv 52. A popular clergyman is quoted as speaking of Jonah, "who spent some time in the whale's—ah! —society."

BRACE. See COUPLE. d 43.

Brand of Cain (as if it were for accusation, instead of for protection). d 124.

Bravery (for *courage*). "*Bravery* is inborn, is instinctive. *Courage* is the product of reason, calculation. Men who are simply *brave* are careless, while the courageous man is always cautious." x 24.

BRAZEN. See GOLDEN.

BREW-HOUSE (for *brewing-house*). a 282.

Bring (for *fetch*). "*Bring* expresses motion toward, not away. A boy is properly told to *take* his books to school and to *bring* them home. But *at* school he may properly say, 'I did not *bring* my books.' *Fetch* expresses a double motion—first from and then toward the speaker. Thus a gardener may say to his helper, '*Go* and *bring* me yonder rake,' but he might better say, '*Fetch* me yonder rake.'" a 96, x 24. BAILEY quotes: "As she was going to *fetch* it, he called to her, *Bring* me a morsel of bread."—I Kings, XVII. 11. tt 447.

BUG (for *insect*). vv 104. "Appropriately the fetid house-bug, or bed-bug." W. "I. An insect of many species. II. (*Entom.*) an insect of the genus or family, *Crinex*." Wb.

BULLY. "The term is such good old English that there would be no objection to its revival, but for its modern allegiance to slang." tt 326.

BUMBLE-BEE (for *humble-bee*). s 166. In tt 393 the former is preferred. W. and Wb. give both forms.

Buncom (for *Buncombe*). tt 259.

Burglarize, Burgle. "'Last night a great bugglery was committed, and I am the gentleman that was *buggled.*'" aa 402, tt 587. "While the enterprising burglar isn't *burgling.*"—*Pirates of Penzance*

Bursted (for *burst*). tt 587.

But (for *and*). "Old *but* respectable." i 92.

But (for *than*). He no sooner determines *but* he accomplishes. x 28.

But (for *that*, or *if*). I have no doubt *but* he will come to-night. I should not wonder *but* that was the case. r 342, x 28.

But that (for *that*). r 347, s 101, x 28, d 79.

But what (for *but that*).

Buxom. "Meant originally simply yielding." a 164, p 28, s 49, y 8 v 218.

By (for *of*). By "I know nothing by myself," Paul means that he knows no harm of himself. i 286.

By (for *upon*). *By* returning it to this office the finder will be rewarded. i 240.

BYE (for *by*). "It is better, perhaps, to confine this way of spelling to the only case where it seems needed, the *bye-ball*, and to write *by and by*, *by the by*." i 104. W. and Wb. give both forms, but spell *by the bye*.

BY and BY. "Now a future more or less remote, but when our version of the Bible was made, the nearest possible future. The inveterate procrastination of man has put 'by and by' farther off." For spelling, see p 118, "by and bye."

C.

Cablegram. a 234.

Calculate (for *expect*). x 28.

Calculated (for *likely, apt*): "The only danger that attends the multiplicity of publications is, that some of them may be *calculated* [likely] to injure rather than benefit society." — *Goldsmith.* "Whether Mr. Greeley's nomination was *likely* to cost his party the Free-trade vote, is matter of opinion; whether it was calculated to do so, is not." a 97, c 18, aa 409. See also tt 449, x 28.

CALIBRE. "'She has several other little poems of a much higher *calibre* than that.' The writer of this sentence might as well have said, a broader altitude, a bulkier range, or a thinner circumference." a 97, x 29.

Caligraphy (for simply *penmanship*). "*Fine caligraphy* and *correct orthography* are tautological." c 18.

Calves'-feet (for *calf's-foot*). a 188, i 27.

Camel's hair (for *cashmere* shawl). d 131.

Campaign (of preparation for election). a 218, tt 266.

Can (for *may*). aa 408. The boy says, "*Can* I go out," when he means, "*May* I." It is a question not of possibility, but of permission.

Canalize. aa 462. "I could furnish respectable authority." v 194.

CANON. "From a Greek word meaning *cane;* first a hollow rule or cane used as a measure, then a law or rule. The word is identical with *cannon,* so called from its hollow, tube-like form. Hence it has been wittily said that the world in the Middle Ages was governed first by *canons,* and then by *cannons*—first by Saint Peter, and then by salt-petre." r 306.

CAPACIOUS (for *large*). "Its meaning is identical with that of *capax,* in every case conveying the idea of 'holding.' The Irishman defined a net as 'holes tied together by a string'; his blunder is almost matched in, 'A *capacious* rent had been made in part of his costume.'—*Hodder.*" c 13.

Caption (for *heading*). a 98, r 363, tt 449, x 29. "Not sanctioned by good writers." W.

Carnival (for *festivity*). r 355.

Casket (for *coffin*). "Thus the newspaper writer may have thought that he was slyly administering consolation to the bereaved friends by intimating that a man in a *casket* is not quite so dead as a man in a coffin." d 95, X.

Casuality (for *casualty*). a 229, r 357, x 35, d 19.

CATCH (for *reach, overtake*). "Many persons speak of *catching* a car. If they *reach* the car, or *get to* it, it being at the station; or if, it being in motion, they *overtake* it, or *catch up* with it, they may *catch* some person who is in it, or they may

catch scarlet fever from some one who has been in it. But they will not *catch* the car." a 99. Allowed by W., rejected by Wb.

CATER-CORNERED (for *diagonal*). g 14. Given by W.

CATHOLIC (for *Roman Catholic*). g 14.

CATTLE. "In England used generically for all animals that serve for food or draught." In America, rarely but for the bovine genus. tt 450. "The coachman's cheery chirp, seldom varied by the whistle of his whipcord, makes the gay *cattle* dance and shake the jingling chains of trace and splinter-bar." s 93.

CELEBRITY (for *celebrated person*). r 348, x 35. "Usually in the plural." Wb.

CEMETERY (for *graveyard*). r 108, tt 481.

Central (for merely *prominent*). i 103.

Centre (of line instead of point). "A gangway down the *centre* of the room." i 102.

CERTAIN. "Belongs to a class of adjectives which Americans constantly use as adverbs. It is frequently strengthened by the addition of *for*." "He's done it, sure and *certain*." "We shall be burnt out *for certain*." tt 450.

CHARACTER (for *reputation*). *Character* is what a man *is; reputation* is what he is *esteemed* to be. "Sheridan errs in like manner in making Sir Peter Teazle say, as he leaves Lady Sneerwell's scandalous coterie, 'I leave my *character* behind me.' His *reputation* he left, but his *character* was always in his

own keeping." a 100, x 85. "I thus obtained a *character* for natural powers of reasoning which I could not refute [!], and yet which I felt were [was] undeserved."—*Amelia B. Edwards.* c 133.

CHALLENGE. "A provocation to combat, or at all events a defiance of some sort; the legal sense, however, that of lodging an objection, is much nearer to the original one, which strictly signifies *a calumny.* And thus we come again to a striking parallelism between the legal and [the] conventional meaning of the word *challenge*, for *distrust* is the exact and literal meaning of the word *defiance;* and it is also worth remarking that our language in adopting two terms meaning *distrust* to express as they do the calling out of an adversary to combat, leave [leaves] us no others but these for such use; since the proper word for such an act, *provocation* (*calling out*), finding its place so supplied, has set up business on its own account in another line, and refuses to concern itself with the expression of anything besides trial of temper." s 60–62.

Chay (for *chaise*), "the latter being mistaken for a plural." aa 396.

CHEAP (for *low-priced*). "What is low-priced, as everybody knows, is often dear; and what is high-priced is often cheap." x 35.

CHEMISE (for *smock*). a 176.

CHERUBIN (for *cherub*). a 333. As to plural, see x 36.

Chesnut. Preferable to *chestnut.* z.

CHIEFEST (for *chief*). d 27.

Choose (for *desire*). "Used by low-bred people with the peculiar meaning of to choose not to take what is offered. A dish offered at the table is declined with the words, 'I don't *choose* any.'" tt 453. "This use of *choose* is no Americanism." v 220.

CHUCK-FULL (for *chock-full*). tt 453. Allowed by W.

Citizen (for *person*). "A citizen is a person who has certain political rights, and the word is properly used only to imply or suggest the possession of these rights." To say, "Several citizens carried the victims of the accident into a shop," would be as absurd as to say, "several church-members," or "several Free Masons." a 101, x 36.

—CITY (for —TY). "—*Ty* added to adjective stems has the force of —*ness*, converting them merely into abstract nouns, as *benignity*, *certainty*, *dignity*. —*City* always implies the power or quality of being or doing something, as *capacity* (power of holding), *veracity* (quality of being truthful)." c 60.

CIVIL. } CIVILIZATION. } "A *civil* man is one observant of slight external courtesies in the intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a citizen. * * The gradual departure of all deeper significance from 'civility' has obliged the creation of another word—'civilization, which only came up [came up only] toward the conclusion of the last century. Johnson does not know it in his dictionary, except as a technical legal term

to express the turning of a criminal process into a civil one, and, according to Boswell, altogether disallowed it in the sense which it has now acquired." p 89, vv 10, r 223.

CLAIM. "A man may *claim* or demand his own—a thing, an interest, or a promise; but not *that* a thing, or a fact, or a person is thus or so." aa 49, X.

CLARIONET (for *clarinet*). See VIOLINCELLO. a 101.

Claw (for *clause*), "to avoid the 'bad grammar' of saying *a clause*." aa 396.

CLEVER. "One of the most disputed words in our speech seems to have been undeservedly criticised, as its meaning varies almost infinitely with the locality where it is used. BAILEY says of it: '*Clever* is in all senses but a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque and conversation, and applied to anything a man likes, without a special meaning.' If Northern people among us, therefore, choose to employ it in the sense of good-natured and obliging, there seems to be no ground whatever for objection. Used in England generally for good-looking, or handy and dexterous, the American pet-word smart has largely superseded it in our speech, and only in Virginia and some parts of the South *clever* is still much used in its old English meaning of skilful at work and talented in mind." tt 455, 547, y 180, v 220, x 36, pp. 213.

CLIMAX (for *acme*). "A use as wrong as it is popular, though sanctioned even by Prof. Skeat, with whom the word means 'highest degree.' As

well might 'ascending *scale*' mean the top note of the keyboard." c 14. Allowed by Wb.

Climb down. tt 454, g 15.

Closed out (of business). aa 488.

"C. O. D." aa 489.

Co- (for *con-*, as a prefix). *Co* is used only when the word to which it is joined begins with a vowel or h. Hence *contemporary* is preferable to *cotemporary*. *Copartner* is an exception. x 37.

Coach (for *car*). tt 355.

COINCIDE. Not popularized, as applied figuratively, till July 4, 1826, when on the semi-centennial of the Declaration of Independence there died Thomas Jefferson, its author, and John Adams, its principal champion. This was spoken of everywhere as a *coincidence*; and the death of ex-President Monroe, July 4, 1831, gave the word increased currency. r 293, tt 455.

Collate (for *partake of collation*). d 21.

Collect (of a single bill). aa 489.

COLLIDE. "The English generally use *to collision*." tt 455, X.

Come (for *go*). "'I am *coming* to pay you a visit.' *Coming* is right. We might use *going*, but it would be in the temporal sense, not in that of motion." So of *come to grief*. "I fear it is often true of the effect of our public executions, that *going to the gallows* is but too likely to end in *coming to the gallows*." i 190, g 15.

COMMENCE (for *begin*). "But even *commence* is not so bad as *take the initiative*." i 250, x 22, X.

"In the usage of good writers, *commence* is never followed by the infinitive, but by a participle or participial noun instead." G. P. MARSH, quoted by Wb.

COMMENCE. "Commencement cannot be properly predicated of a noun which does not express the idea of continuance. It may be said that a woman commences married life, or that she commences jilting, but not that she *commences wife*, or *commences jilt*, any more than that she ends hussy." a 185, r 101, y 103, x 87.

The usage is, however, well established. "Who *commences gallant.*"—*Steele, Guardian No. 17.* "First, Young scholars make this calling their refuge; yea, perchance before they have taken any degree in the university, *commence schoolmasters.*"—*Thos. Fuller.* "It is far too common, now-a-days, for young men to *commence word-coiners.*" v 103. See vv 38, x 87.

COMMON SENSE. "This phrase meant once something very different from that plain wisdom, the common heritage of man, which we now call by this name; having been bequeathed to us by a very complex theory of the senses, and of a *sense* which was the *common* bond of them all, and which passed its verdicts on the reports which they severally made to it." p 43.

Community (for *the community*). r 364.

COMPENSATE (for *compensate for*). vv 12.

COMPETE. X.

COMPLAINABLE. a 225.

COMPLETE. "That is *whole* from which nothing

has been taken; that is *entire* which has not been divided; that is *complete* which has all its parts. *Total* refers to the aggregate of the parts. Thus we say a *whole* loaf of bread; an *entire* set of spoons; a *complete* harness, the *total* cost." r 365. "The builder of a house may *finish* it, and yet leave it very *incomplete*." x 38. "When we speak of a thing as *complete*, there is reference to some progress which results in a *filling out* to some end or object." Wb.

COMPREHEND. See Apprehend. Also ppp 312.

COMPTROLLER (for *controller*). i 13. "As a legal or technical word, it is commonly written *comptroller*; in other uses, *controller*." W.

Compulsion (for *obligation*). "The former being a physical, the latter a moral, necessity." ppp 314.

CONCLUDE (for *decide*, as "*concludes* to live.") vv 110.

CONDIGN "Means 'well merited.' * * Our age never applies *condign* but to 'punishment'; and hence, acquiring the false signification of 'severe,' *condign* is often tautologically coupled with 'deserved.'" c 15, r 360, s 106, y 74, x 38. "This word is now used only or chiefly in connection with the word *punishment*." W.

CONDONE "Bears properly the single meaning of 'forgive,' but has become a portmanteau compound of 'compensate,' 'atone for.'" c 15. "A stately euphemism for *pardon* or *overlook*." v 299.

CONDUCT (for *conduct one's self*). "He *conducts* well." r 352, tt 456. Not authorized by good usage in England. W. Wb.

CONDUCTITIOUS (for *hired*). "We have heard of an Oxford fellow of a college who, on meeting a friend on horseback, as the only way which suggested itself of asking him if it (the horse) was his *own* or *hired* or *borrowed*, demanded if it were *proprietary*, *conductitious*, or *eleemosynary!*" f 259. Obsolete. Wb.

Confess to (for *confess*). "'I *confess to* a little curiosity on this subject.'—*Moon*. The natural rejoinder by another critic was, 'Well, did the Little Curiosity absolve you?'" d 140.

CONFINED (for *brought to bed*). a 178.

CONFIRMED INVALID. r 352, y 204, x 88.

CONFORMANCE. v 173.

CONGRATULATE (for *felicitate*). "When I *congratulate* a person, I declare that I am sharer in his joy, that what has rejoiced him has rejoiced me also. We have all, I dare say, felt, even without having analyzed the distinction between the words, that *congratulate* is a far heartier word than *felicitate*, and one with which it much better becomes us to welcome the good fortune of a friend; and the analysis perfectly justifies the feeling." ppp 310. "To felicitate is simply to wish a person joy. To *congratulate* has the additional signification of uniting in the joy of him whom we congratulate. Hence they are by no means synonymous. One who has lost the object of his affections by her marriage to a

rival, might perhaps *felicitate* that rival on his success, but could never be expected to *congratulate* with him on such an event." Wb.

CONNECTION. "*In this connection* is a favorite phrase which FITZ GREENE HALLECK advised Mr. GOULD, the author of *Good English*, to doom to what Sir Walter Scott's daughter called unquestionable fire." tt 457. See KINSMAN.

CONSEQUENCE (for *importance*, as "persons of *consequence*"). x 38, d 46.

CONSIDER (for *think, suppose, regard*). a 101, x 38. Allowed by Wb., "followed by an adjective or noun descriptive of what is attributed."

Considerable (as adverb or noun). "An unwarrantable abuse." *Considerable* of a battle. tt 457.

Constantly (for *frequently*). c 17.

Constated (for *ascertained*). c 66.

Construe (for *construct*). i 200. "Writers *construct*; readers *construe*." bb 67.

Consummate (for *perform*). "I heard a gentleman gravely say to two ladies, 'The marriage was *consummated* at Paris, last April.' Now, consummation is necessary to a complete marriage, but it is not generally talked about openly in general society." a 102.

CONTEMPLATE (for *propose*). tt 457.

Contemptible (for *contemptuous*). d 168, 222, x 39. "To a gentleman who, at the close of a fierce dispute with Porson, exclaimed, 'my opinion of you

is most *contemptible*, sir,' he retorted, 'I never knew an opinion of yours that was not *contemptible*.'" c 62. "Adjectives in *able* and *ible*, both positive and negative ones, are frequently used by old writers in an active sense." p 46, aa 396, v 168, 222, g 16. "The basest and meanest of all human beings are generally the most forward to despise others. So that the most *contemptible* are generally the most contemptuous."—FIELDING.

"CONTENTS NOTED." aa 492.

Continual (for *continuous*). "A *continuous* action is one which is uninterrupted, and goes on unceasingly *as long as it lasts*, though that time may be longer or shorter. *Continual* is that which is constantly renewed and recurring, though it may be interrupted as frequently as it is renewed. A storm of wind or rain which never intermits an instant is *continuous;* a succession of showers is *continual*. If I am exposed to *continual* interruptions, I cannot pursue a *continuous* train of thought." k 55.

Continue on (for *continue*). x 89.

CONTRARY (for *opposite*). "*Opposites* complete, while *contraries* exclude, one another." ppp 813.

CONTRAST TO (for *contrast with*). Both allowable. i 95.

CONTROVERSIALIST (for *controvertist*). a 215, d 12. Defended, vv 57.

CONVENE (for *convoke*). "The President *convokes* Congress in special session, and then Congress *con-*

venes." a 103. "Differs from *convoke* as *cause to come together* differs from *call together.*" vv 78, x 89.

Convene (for *convenience*). r 347.

Convenient (for *near at hand*, as a well *convenient* to the house). "A new meaning, probably due to Irish influence." tt 457.

CONVERSATIONALIST (for *conversationist*). a 215, r 357, d 17, x 89. Defended, vv 57.

Converse (for *reverse, inverse*, or *opposite*). c 17.

Conversely (for *contrariwise*). "Reverence for age is a fair test of the vigor of youth; and *conversely* insolence toward the old and the past, is a sign rather of weakness than of strength."—*C. Kingsley.* c 18.

CONVINCE. } "These words have been usefully
CONVICT. } desynonymized. One is *convinced* of a sin, but *convicted* of a crime; the former word moving always in the sphere of moral or intellectual things, but the latter often in that of things merely external." p 47.

COOK-STOVE (for *cooking stove*). a 232.

Corporeal (for *corporal*, especially of punishment). r 344, x 40.

CORRESPOND WITH (for *correspond to*, as his living *corresponded with* his means). d 72. "Correspond *with* a friend," "Corresponds *to* what I predicted." Wb.

Cortege (for *procession*). X.

COTEMPORARY (for *contemporary*). X.

COUNTRY DANCE (for *contra dance*). g 16.

COUPLE (for *two*). "For a *couple* is not only two individuals who are, in a certain degree, at least, equal or like, *i. e.*, a pair, but two that are bound together by some close tie or intimate relationship, who, in brief, are coupled." a 103, aa 406, x 40. X. MATHEWS says, "*Couple* for pair, or brace," though in that sense it is correct. r 360, d 43. "I venture to cite a *couple* which I have noted in my own neighborhood." s 36. "We occasionally meet with a *couple* of words." s 117. "A pair is a *couple*, and a brace is a *couple*; but a *couple* may or may not be a pair or a brace." Quoted by W.

Covered into the Treasury. aa 486.

COVERLID (for *coverlet*). tt 458.

Covetious (for *covetous*), i 63.

Cowcumber (for *cucumber*). tt 459.

COWPER. "How are we to call the Christian poet who spells his name C-o-w-p-e-r? He himself has decided this for us. He makes his name rhyme with *trooper*. We must therefore call him *Coo-per*, not *Cow-per*." i 54. (*Cole ridge* in one place makes his own name rhyme with *polar ridge*.)

Crack-up. "Old English, though now vulgar slang." tt 593.

Credible (for *credulous*). c 63.

CREDITABLE (for *credible*). "I am *creditably* informed." c 63.

Crime (for *vice, sin*). "*Crime* is a violation of

the law of any particular country. What is *crime* in one country, may not be *crime* in another; what is *crime* in one country at one time, may not be *crime* in the same country at another time. *Sin* is the violation of a religious law, which may be common to many countries, and yet be acknowledged by only a part of the the inhabitants of any one. * * *Vice* is a course of action or habit of life which is harmful to the actor, or wrongful to others." a 104, x 40. "The words *crime* and *criminal* belong to all languages: those of *sin* and *sinner* belong only to the Christian tongue." r 71.

CRITERION. "Generally has *criteria* as its plural; for which we can see no sufficient reason." aa 449.

CRUSHED OUT (for *crushed*). r 346, x 41.

CRUSTY. "Nor is *crusty*, in the sense of peevish, as low as it was once thought." y 177.

CUE. "Not in the *cue* for it" explained and defended. s 75.

CULTURED. x 41.

CURIOUS (for *novel* and *noticeable*). vv 23, x 41, d 61.

CURATOR. "It is told of a witty Scotch counsel, that when pleading before the House of Lords, and when corrected by one of their lordships for his false quantity in pronouncing this word, he replied with a profound bow, that he must submit to the authority of so learned a senā'-tor and so eloquent an orā'-tor." i 51.

Curtitude. tt 239, 460.

DAMAGEABLE (for *detrimental*). v 224. Rare. Wb.

Damn (for *water-cress*). a 230, tt 276.

DANDER (for *dandruff*, as to get one's *dander* up). tt 461.

Dangerous (for *in danger*). r 358, x 41. Colloquial. W., Wb.

DARE. "'He *dare* not,' 'he *need* not,' are pronounced solecisms by Crombie, but philology justifies the non-inflection of *dare*, it being really an old past tense, like *can* and *shall*. 'But,' says Prof. Skeat, 'the form *he dares* is now often used, and will probably displace the obsolescent *he dare*, though grammatically as incorrect as *he shalls* or *he cans*.' 'He *dares* (challenge) me to do it' is of course universal; and some grammarians (*e. g.*, Mr. Mason, p. 84) would draw a like distinction between 'He *needs* (transitive) nothing,' and 'He *need* (incomplete predication) not do it.' A false analysis, however, to an obsolscent form is hardly sufficient warranty for *need*, which therefore we would change to *needs* in: 'The harsh and salutary doctrine of self-dependence *need* never be heard of.'"—MISS MULOCK. c 102, cf. aa 397, v 229.

Darky (for *negro*). X. Low. W., Wb.

Darn (and similar counterfeits of profanity). "In form they are a disgrace to our speech; in sentiment, hardly an evidence of greater freedom from national profanity." tt 596.

Dashed to pieces (of a person). d 135. W. quotes Ps. ii, 9: "Thou shalt *dash* them *in pieces* like a potter's vessel."

Day before yesterday (for *the day before yesterday*). X.

DEAD (for *utterly*). "Even H. W. Longfellow, in his translation of Dante, where the poet describes his weariness in climbing, and says that but for the shortness of one ascent he had [been] well nigh overcome, renders it thus: 'I would be *dead beat*.'" tt 596. Colloquial. W.

Dead and buried, "*dead and gone*," and similar expressions are to be deprecated. Those who have died have usually been buried, and they are always gone.

Dearest. "A gentleman once began a letter to his bride thus: 'My *dearest* Maria.' The lady replied: 'My dear John, I beg that you will mend either your morals or your grammar. You call me your "*dearest* Maria"; am I then to understand that you have other Marias?'"—MOON. x 41.

De trop (for *disagreeable*). d 118.

DÉBUT. X.

DECADE, "which began with denoting 'any ag-

gregate of ten,' has now come to mean *decennium*, or 'space of ten years,' and learned writers so employ it." v 304, c 18.

DECEASE (for *die*). r 108.

Deceased (for *dead person*). X.

Deceiving (for *trying to deceive*). "You are *deceiving* me." r 349, x 42, d 114.

DECIMATED (for *slaughtered*). a 105, c 19, r 102, x 42. But see ppp 195.

DECLAMATOR. v 173.

DECOMPOUND (for *decompose*). v 224.

DECREASE (as a verb). X.

Deducated. Approved, s 180. Ridiculed, v 181.

Deduct (for *deduce*). c 65. Obsolete. Wb.

Deduction (for *induction*). "*Induction* is the mental process by which we ascend to the delivery of special truths; *deduction* is the process by which the law governing particulars is derived from a knowledge or the law governing the class to which particulars belong." r 342.

DEFENDANT (for *defender*). v 224.

DEFALCATION (for *defaulting*). a 106, p 52, aa 402.

DELUSION (for *illusion*). "*Illusion* is applicable especially to the senses or the imagination; *delusion* to the mind." W.

DEMAND. "Should be only used in the sense of to ask as a right." y 76, v 224.

DEMEAN (for *lower* or *debase*). c 20, aa 396, vv 104, x 42, d 44.

Democracy (for *Democratic party*). X.

Demoralized (for *scared*). "'The horse, in addition to losing all the hair on his tail, became considerably *demoralized*.'" s 190. For form, see v 295.

DEMURE. "Used by our earlier writers without the insinuation, which is now always latent in it, that the external shows of modesty and sobriety rest upon no corresponding realities." p 55, ppp 102.

Denuded (for *bare*). x 42.

DENY (for *refuse*). v 225.

Departure. "'To take one's *departure*' is a corruption of the accurate form, 'to take one's leave,' which, in its turn, is an elliptical expression for 'to take one's leave to depart.'" s 110.

DEPOT (for *station*). a 148, tt 355, x 166. (For *store-house*). c 66.

Deprecate (for *censure*). x 42.

DESCRIPTION (for *kind* or *sort*). "His manners were in truth not always of the most amiable *description*."—PURNELL. c 20.

DESIRABILITY. "Here are a few words, as instances, which have been wrongfully objected to: *talented* (which after all is wrongfully accused of being a new word, it being really a revived one), *ventilate*, *enlightenment*, *reliable*, *desirability*; surely, no sane man can see a possibility of ousting any one

of these words, however faultily formed, from a language which needs to express their meaning, has no equivalent to supply their places, and, in fact, employs them universally in speech and writing, day by day." s 163, y 105, i 258.

Desperate. "*Horne Tooke*—You would think me vulgar if I called a man a *desperate* fool, or a house a desperate big house.

"*Dr. Johnson*—Ay, indeed I should." h III, 206.

DETERIORATE "is wholly different from *detract*, 'to *take away* from one's credit." c 21.

DEVELOP (for *expose*). X.

DEVOURING ELEMENT (for *fire*). X.

Diametrically (for *absolutely*). "In 'The charge is *diametrically* opposite to the truth,' we have both ends of the diameter, 'truth' and 'the charge,' but in 'Mottoes which are *diametrically* untrue,' one end is left unknown, much as though one shall say 'Edinburgh is 300 miles distant,' and not add whence." c 21.

DIFFER. "Differ *from* is used to express mere unlikeness; differ *with*, to express the action of intelligent beings. 'I beg leave to differ *from* you' is correct; 'I beg leave to differ *with* you,' is incorrect." aa 452. MATHEWS would make *differ with* mean to agree with another in differing from a third. r 844, x 50, v 82. "Differ *with* is used in reference to opinions; as, 'differ *with* my friend on that point.' In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness,

differ *from* is used; as, 'These two persons or things differ entirely *from* each other.' This distinction is fully established in England, and, to a great extent, in America." Wb.

DIFFERENT. "In America, we usually say different *from*;' in England they seldom or never do. Yet it is certain that our usage not only conforms more closely to the genius of the language, but is inherited from the older English writers. It is hard to say how the abomination of 'different *to*' crept into modern English, as written and spoken in England; but at all events it is current enough now. Thackeray, perhaps the most consummate master of English of his day, was once talking with Lowell (himself hardly, if at all, the inferior of Thackeray in that respect), with regard to *Henry Esmond*, which the novelist had just finished. He challenged Mr. Lowell to find a single sentence or phrase in that book, which, so far as usage was concerned, a writer of Esmond's day would not have employed. Lowell promptly fastened upon 'different *to*,' and Thackeray was forced to own the slip into which modernized English had betrayed him."—*N. Y. Times*, Aug. 28, 1867. But see v 274, 862, d 77. "Though first-class writers have here and there let *different to* escape their pens, it can hardly be shown that any of them have given into it advertently. Mr. Thackeray, in *The Newcomes*, after having invariably used *different to*, preferred *different from* at p. 112 of Vol. IV (Tauchnitz Ed.) and then afterward." v 81. "Yet lenient as Mr. Hall is to popular usage,

he cannot but censure 'different *than*' as 'a result of mere heedlessness,' *different* being here clearly confounded with *other*." c 113, a 418, aa 397, r 344, y 205, v 81, i 193, x 50.

DIAMOND. "This, or *diamant* as it used to be spelt, is a popular form of *adamant*. The Greek ἀδάμας, originally used of the hardest steel, was about the time of Theophrastus, and, so far as we know, first in his writings, transferred to the *diamond*, as itself of a hardness not to be subdued; and the Latin *adamas* continued through the Middle Ages to bear this double meaning. But if 'adamant' meant 'diamond,' then 'diamond' by a reactive process frequent in language would be employed for 'adamant' as well. So far as I know, Milton is the last writer who so uses it." (Paradise Lost, book VI). p 59, s 44, y 210. So *diamondiferous* should be *adamantiferous*. v 177.

Die with (for *die of*). x 50, g 18.

DIFFICULTY. v 189.

DIFFIDENCE. "Expresses now a not unbecoming distrust of one's own self, with only a slight intimation that perhaps this distrust is carried too far." p 60.

DILEMMA. "The proper word of relation is *between*. When the dilemma is presented he is upon neither horn, and he never is upon both." aa 448.

Diocess (for *diocese*). i 33, y 213.

DIRECTLY (for *as soon as*). "But this does not make it the less really trifling, or hinder one (one's)

nowadays seeing it to be trifling, *directly* we examine it."—M. ARNOLD. c 118. "*Directly* I found the house inhabited by living people, I began to be sorry."—HOWELLS. a 186, aa 412, r 353, v 275, 292, x 50, d 117. "This use of the word, although very common in England and gaining ground in the United States, is not sanctioned by the authority of careful writers, and must be regarded as a gross solecism." Wb.

DIREFUL. c 63.

DIRT (for *earth, loam, gravel, sand*). "*Dirt* means filth, and primarily filth of the most offensive kind. * * * We sometimes hear 'clean dirt' spoken of. There is no such thing." a 106, tt 463, x 51. *Dirt* is matter out of place.

DISAGREE. "In your report this morning, * * it is stated that Mr Gladstone used the expression 'disagreed *from*,' and Mr. Disraeli that of 'disagreed *to*,' * * * and that the amendment was 'disagreed *from*.' In proposing the rejection, * * * Mr. Gladstone adopted the expression 'disagreed *with*,' which is in common use."—*London Times*, July 13, 1870. c 113, y 205, v 82. "Usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*, rarely by *from*." Wb.

DISAPPOINTED. "One is disappointed *of* a thing not obtained, and *in* a thing obtained." g 18.

Disbarrassed. a 409.

DISCOMMODE (for *incommode*). x 51.

DISCOUNTED (for *discountenanced* or *disallowed*). "His opinion should be *wholly discounted.*"—BAIN. c 21. Rare. Wb.

DISCOVER (for *reveal*). v 267.

DISCRIMINATE (for *distinguish*). d 60. "To *distinguish* is a general, to *discriminate*, a particular term." W.

Dish of tea. v 225. "He (Addison) also says 'a *dish* of coffee;' yet coffee never was offered in a dish, unless it was done by the fox to the crane after the dinner he gave him." h III, 179.

Disillusion (as a verb). c 66.

DISLOGISTIC. v 308. Rare. Wb.

DISPOSITION (for *disposal*). "I leave what I have written entirely at your *disposition*.."—GROTE. c 61.

Disremember (for *forget*). x 51. "Obsolete in England, local in America." Wb.

Disseminated (for *known*). c 21.

DISSUADE. "The present meaning, to 'divert by persuasion,' is not yet in the dictionaries." v 227.

DISTINGUISH (for *discriminate*). x 51.

DIVINE (for *clergyman*). "The use of the adjective as a noun has a parallel in calling a philosopher *a philosophic*, which is done in a newspaper article before me; in the more common designation of a child as (a) *juvenile*, and even of books for children as *juveniles;* in the phrase *obituary*, meaning an obituary article; and in the name *monthly*, which is sometimes given to a literary magazine: all of

which are equally at variance with reason and with good taste." a 107. But see vv 73.

Do (to avoid repeating another verb). r 364, x 52.

Dock (for *wharf* or *pier*). "A *dock* is an open place without a roof, into which anything is received, and where it is enclosed for safety. A prisoner stands, or used to stand, in the *dock* at his trial. A ship is taken into a *dock* for repairs. * * * The shipping around a city lies at *wharfs* and *piers*, but goes into *docks*. A man might fall *into* a dock, but to say that he fell *off* a dock is no better than to say that he fell off a hole." a 107, x 51.

DOMINIES. "With a long o, not 'dŏminies,' as in Scotland, for schoolmasters—is a title still used for their ministers by the so-called Dutch Reformed Church, in portions of New York and New Jersey." tt 464.

Domesticated (for *domestic*, of housekeepers, etc.) s 187.

DONATE (for *give*). "I need hardly say that this word is utterly abominable." a 205, r 162. X. But see vv 75, x 52,

Done (for *did*, as imperfect tense). a 120.

Don't (for *doesn't*). aa 420, r 349, tt 599, x 53, w 254.

DOUBT (for *doubt whether*). I doubt it is so. r 344. "'I *doubt* you are wrong,' is said for 'I *believe* you are wrong.' This is elliptical. 'I come to the conclusion, or the suspicion, by doubting on points about it, that you are wrong.'" h III, 202.

Doubt but (for *doubt*). "I have no doubt *but that* it is so." y 209, i 180.

Dove (for *dived*). "*Dove* as if he were a beaver." —LONGFELLOW. tt 464, pp 210.

DOWN STAIRS (for *below stairs*). "We *go* up stairs to get something that *is* above stairs, and down stairs to get something that *is* below stairs." aa 450.

DOWNWARD. See AFTERWARDS. d 25.

Dragomen (for *dragomans*). g 19.

DRANK (for *drunk*, as participle). a 121. vv 65.

DRAWING-ROOM. The usual English word for what we call the *parlor*. x 187.

DREADFUL. Continually misused. tt 464.

DRESS (for *gown*). "*Dress* is a general term, including the under garments as well as the outer." a 108, ℵ 465, x 54.

DRESSING (for *stuffing*, as of a fowl). "This is one of the painful affectations of nicety in language, and like many other niceties it exhibits the ignorance instead of the knowledge of the speaker." d 132.

DRIVE (for *ride*). "According to the present usage of cultivated society in England, *ride* means only to go on horseback, * * and *drive*, only to go in a vehicle which is drawn by any creature that is *driven*." a 192, r 365. Alford does not regard this distinction. i 230, d 94.

DRY (for *thirsty*). v 228.

DUE (for *owing*). That is *due* which ought to be

paid, as a debt; that is *owing* which is to be referred to as a source. x 54.

Duffle is a word not yet given in the dictionaries a signification common among Adirondack tourists, of camp baggage.

Dunce. From Duns Scotus. "That the name of 'the Subtle Doctor,' as he was called, one of the keenest and most subtle-witted of men,—according to Hooker, 'the wittiest of the school divines,'—should become a synonym for stupidity and obstinate dulness, was a fate of which even his bitterest enimies could never have dreamed." r 298, ppp 167.

Durst (for *dared*). "Dr. Webster's editors informs us that the past participle of the verb neuter *dare* is *durst*. But among what barbarisms is 'I have not *durst* do it' good English? Moreover, the preterite of the neuter *dare* has been, optionally with *durst*, *dared*, for two centuries and longer." v 229. Wb. and W. give *dared*.

Dutch. "Till late in the seventeenth century *Dutch* meant generally 'German,' and a *Dutchman* a native of Germany, while what we should now term a Dutchman would have been named then a Hollander." p 68. To call now a German a Dutchman is as great an offence as to call an Irishman a Paddy.

E.

Each (for *every;* as *Each* man's happiness depends on himself). "Though common in Scotland and America, is now un-English." v 230.

Each and Every (often followed by plural verb). "When I consider how *each* of these professions *are* [is] crowded."—*Addison.* a 75.

"About one thousand men entered Castle bar, *each* supplied with a shillelah, *and headed by a band.*" —*Pall Mall Gazette.* s 108.

Each other (for *one another*, of more than two). x 64.

Eat (as a transitive verb). A Western steamboat is said to be able "to *eat* four hundred passengers and to *sleep* at least two hundred." tt 466.

Ate and *eaten* are to be preferred as the preterite and participle. x 55.

Earthwards. See **Afterwards.** d 25.

Eaves. See **Alms.**

Ecstasy (for *extasy*). 20.

-Edge. "Monosyllables and the word *acknowledge* are spelled with a *d;* therefore *ledge, fledge, pledge, sedge, sledge, but sacrilege, privilege, allege, college.*" y 200.

EDITORIAL (for *leading article*). a 109, tt 466, x 55.

EDUCATION. A synonymn for *culture*. x 55. Distinguished from *instruction*. ppp 315.

EDUCATIONAL. "We are now used to *educational*, and the word is serviceable enough; but I can remember, when a good many years ago an '*Educational* Magazine' was started, one's first impression was that a work having to do with education should not thus bear upon its front an offensive, at best a very questionable novelty in the English language." pp 132. "In *The Literary Churchman* for 1856, p. 93, *educational* is sneered at as 'unscholastic.' Two pages after it is used in an original review article. William Taylor used this adjective in 1810; and he had been anticipated by Burke. It was in print, however, long before Burke's time. See John Gaule's *Πυς-μαντία* (1652), p. 30." v 131, tt 466.

EDUCATOR. "Used more than once by English writers, has only recently obtained that currency among us which it had never been able to secure before. As there is need for a word which shall comprehend every kind of person who devotes himself to the education of the young, from the children's governess to the renowned professor, the term will probably become more and more useful." tt 466.

EFFECTUATE. "Appears to be making way in English in spite of our struggle against it." y 182, vv 92, a 141, x 55.

Effluvia (as a singular). r 364, x 56.

EGOIST (for *egotist*). x 56. Wb. gives *egotism* as his last definition of *egoism*. Properly the *egoist* is selfishly thinking only of himself; while the *egotist* is shallow, talking too much of himself.

EITHER (for *any one*). "By the almost unanimous consent of grammarians, *either*, as a distributive adjective always retains the notion of duality." c 22, a 262, d 50, r 350, s 103, x 56, 127, y 203. *Either* may, however, be used for *each*, as it originally meant *both*, or *each of two*. c 23, a 261. But see r 350.

——— (as a conjunction). "It seems to be generally conceded that *either* and *neither*, though originally contemplating no more than a duality, may be freely extended to any number of alternatives." (See this writer's own restriction of the use of *alternative* under that word, page —!) Though this is conceded by Hall (v 197), and by Bain (e 146), Landor says: "*Neither* applies to two, not more." *Biog. by Foster*, ii 530. "'Passengers are earnestly requested not to hold conversation with *either* conductor or driver,' implies that there are two conductors and two drivers." aa 411. Before each of the last two nouns *the* should be supplied.

——— (for *each*). x 56. As to pronunciation, see ither, vv 50.

ELECT (for *choose*). r 102, y 105.

Electropathy. a 212.

Elegant (for *fine*). x 57.

Eliminate (for *elicit*). The word obtained general currency from its use in algebra, where it signi-

fies the process of causing a function to disappear from an equation. In other words, *elimination* has but one corract signification, viz, "the extrusion of that which is superfluous or irrelevant." Its use, instead of *elicit*, reminds Prof. Hodgson of Garrick's reply to an actor who said: "I think that I *struck out* some beauties in my part." "I think you struck them all out," replied Garrick. c 23.

Else (often omitted); as, "I don't think there is anything [else] equal to cheese for dessert."

Embezzle. "'He *was embezzled.*'" aa 402.

Emblem (for *motto, sentiment*). The *figure* is the emblem: not the accompanying motto.

EMERGENT. "This word is never used in modern English in a concrete sense. We may say an *emergent* occasion, or *emergent* doubts, but not an *emergent* candidate, or an *emergent* character." y 183.

EMPLOYÉ (for *servant*). aa 443, s 181, X. "Though perfectly conformable to analogy, and therefore perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers." Wb.

EMULATE. "We ought by all means to note the difference between *envy* and *emulation*; which latter is a brave and noble thing, and quite of another nature, as consisting only in a generous imitation of something excellent, and that such an imitation as scorns to fall short of its copy, but strives if possible to outdo it. The *emulator* is impatient of a superior, not by depressing or maligning another, but by perfecting himself."—SOUTHEY. p 72.

EN ROUTE. X.

ENACTED (for *acted*). X.

ENACTMENT (for *acting*). r 103. Allowed by Wb.

ENCEINTE (for *with child*). a 177.

ENCLOSE. } See ENQUIRE.
ENDORSE. } See INDORSE.

Enclosed (for *accompanying*). i 89.

ENCLOSURE. "Usage seems to have fixed the meaning in the latter of the two senses, viz, the thing enclosed. An envelope is not said to be the *enclosure* of the letter, but the letter is said to be the *enclosure* of the envelope." i 89. Wb. gives, "that which encloses."

ENDEAVOR. Formerly a reflective verb. i 105.

Enhunger (for *leave hungry*). Approved, a 410. But Mr. Hull calls it "simply a barbarism." v 194.

ENGROSS. "The scrivening use of the word *engross* is now almost entirely limited to writing on parchment, as distinguished from writing on paper; the distinction being, however, wholly an arbitrary one." s 88.

ENJOY. "Surely a person who says, 'I *enjoyed myself* at the concert,' does not intend to imply that he found enjoyment in himself and not in the music. Yet *enjoy* means 'to joy in,' not 'to amuse,' 'to divert,' or 'to please.'" c 98.

——— (for *suffer*). "*Enjoying* bad health." y 205, x 58, v 202.

ENLIGHTENMENT. See DENIABILITY. "Those who object to the word will ordinarily be found to object to all it stands for." v 305, w 158.

ENQUIRE. "That Johnson gives this class of words with [?] the prefix *in* must be attributed to a tendency not uncommon but not healthy to follow words of Norman or French origin back to their Latin roots. * * The best lexicographers and philologists now discourage this tendency, * * But it must be confessed that the class of words in question is notably defiant of analogy; and very much in need of regulation. For instance, *enquire, enquiry, inquest, inquisition.* No one would think of writing *enquest* and *enquisition.* The discrepancy is of long standing, and must be borne, except by those who choose to avoid it by writing *inquire* for the sake of uniformity; condemnation of which may be left to purists." a 207, 447, i 19. So even of *entire.* y 213. But see v 159.

Entail (for *leads to*). i 252.

Enthuse. a 207, r 363, tt 467, x 58.

ENTIRE. See COMPLETE.

EPIDEMIC (for *endemic*). "The former means strictly a disease which breaks out and diffuses itself widely over a community, and which sooner or later abates and disappears, possibly never to return. The latter means a disease which prevails in and pertains to a particular neighborhood." aa 466.

Epithet (as necessarily decrying). x 59, d 58.

EP'SILON (for *epsilon*), i 62.

Equally as well (for *equally well*). r 353, s 100, x 59.

EQUANIMITY OF MIND. r 348, y 204, x 59. So of a *capricious* mind. x 122.

ESQUIRE. "I have yet to discover what a man means when he addresses a letter to John Dash, Esq. (who is in no manner distinguished or distinguishable from other Dashes) except that Mr. Dash shall think he means to be polite." a 109, tt 467, x 60, X.

ESSAY (for *try*, followed by an infinitive). y 103.

ET CETERA. "&c., &c. is very frequently read 'and so forth, and so forth'; and what is worse, many people who read it properly, *et cetera*, regard it and use it as a more elegant equivalent of 'and so forth'; but it is no such thing. *Et cetera* is merely Latin for *and the rest*, and is properly used in schedules or statements after an account given of particular things, to include other things too unimportant and too numerous for particular mention. But the phrase, *and so forth* has quite another meaning, *i.e.*, and as before so after, in the same strain. It implies the continuation of a story in accordance with the beginning." a 208.

EVACUATE (for *leave*). "*Evacuate* does not mean to go away, but to make empty." a 109, c 28.

EVENTUATE. a 149, aa 459, i 250, x 60. Defended. vv 77. Rare in England. Wb., W.

Every once in a while. "Absurd and meaningless." aa 410.

Every (for *entire* or *all*). "Rendered them every assistance" is absurdly wrong. "*Every* is separative, and can be applied only to a whole composed of many individuals." a 110, r 360, x 60.

"'EVERY person rose and took their leave.'" aa 421.

Everywheres (for *everywhere*).

EVIDENCE (for *testimony*). "*Evidence* relates to the convictive view of any one's mind; *testimony* to the knowledge (?) of another concerning some fact. The evidence in the case is often the reverse of the testimony." r 347, x 62. "Testimony is the evidence of one; evidence may comprehend the testimony of many." W.

EVINCE (for *show*), "One of the most odious words in all this catalogue of vulgarities." i 248.

Evolute (for *evolutionize*). aa 455. W. and Wb. do not give either word.

EXAMPLE (for *problem*). "A problem is often an example of a rule, but not always: and in any case its exemplary is not its essential character." a 112.

Except (for *besides*). "'Few ladies, *except* Her Majesty, could have made themselves heard.' From what list is Her Majesty excepted, or taken out? Clearly not from among the *few ladies* spoken of." i 221.

EXCEPT "is questionably used as a conjunction. * * *Unless* would be held preferable, as it certainly would to *without*." c 117, r 360, y 206, x 62.

EXCEPTIONABLE (for *exceptional*). "'This gentleman has spent several months of active travel and diligent inquiry in the country, penetrating to the Sierra Nevada, and spending some weeks in close observation in Utah, where, through a concurrence favorable circumstances, he enjoyed *exceptionable* opportunities for acquainting himself with the organization, probity, and inner life of the Mormons.'" d 97.

EXCESSIVELY (for *exceedingly*). r 350, x 62.

EXECUTED (for *hung*). "'To execute (from *sequor*) is to follow to the end, and so to carry out, to perform; and how is it possible that a human being can be executed? * * A law may be executed; a sentence may be executed; and the execution of the law or of a sentence sometimes, though not once in a thousand times, results in the death of the person upon whom it is executed.'" a 111, aa 424, x 63. But see vv 78. "*Executioner*, which we use only in one sense, would pass clear out of our language, under Mr. White's purification of it."

Two well-dressed women were examining a statue of Andromeda, labelled "Executed in Terra-cotta." Said one, "Where is Terra-cotta?" The other replied, "I am sure I don't know, but I pity the poor girl, wherever it was."

EXEMPLARY (for *excellent*). "This misuse of *exemplary* confines it to examples which should be followed. But some examples are not to be followed. A man is hanged for an example." a 112, p 76.

Expect (for *suppose*). "Expect refers only to that which is to come, and which, therefore, is looked for (*ex*, out, and *spectare*, to look). We cannot expect backward." a 112 aa 422, tt 601, x 63, g 20.

EXPERIENCED. "From the noun *experience* is formed the participial adjective *experienced* (which is not the perfect participle of a verb *experience*), as *moneyed*, from money, *landed* from land, *talented* from talent, * * *Battlemented* is not a part of a verb, *I battlement, thou battlementest*, etc; or *talented* from a verb—*I talent, thou talentest*, etc." a 113, i 115,252. But see vv 31, x 63.

EXPERIMENTALIZE. a 214, d 17.

Exploit (as a verb). They did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism."—LOWELL, *My Study Windows*, p. 89. c 66. Obsolete. W. Wb.

EXPLODE. "All our present uses of *explode*, whether literal or figurative, have reference to bursting, and to bursting with noise; and it is for the most part forgotten, I should imagine, that these are all secondary and derived; that *to explode*, originally an active verb, means to drive off the stage with loud clapping of the hands: and that when one of our early writers speaks of an *exploded* heresy or an *exploded* opinion, his image is not drawn from some-

thing which, having burst, has perished so; but he would imply that it has been contemptuously driven off from the world's stage." p. 77.

EXPONENTIAL (*exponental*). a 217. But see vv 68. *Exponental* not given by W. or Wb.

EXTEND (of invitations, etc.). a 115, r 359, x 63.

EXTRA (of newspapers). aa 373. Colloquial. W.

F.

Fall (for *autumn*). "By no means an Americanism." tt 468, y 182, pp 201.

Faithful (with *promise*). "A *faithful* promise! That puzzles me. I have heard of a faithful performance. But a faithful promise; the fidelity of promising!"—*Miss Austen.* c 28.

Family. "A man of *family* means in England a man well-connected; in America a man having wife and children." tt 468.

Fancy. Distinguished from *imagination.* ppp 294.

Fare thee well. "Plainly wrong." r 364.

Fast (for *immoral*). "A fast man is a man that has more money to spend than he has time to spend it in." aa 376. "'By a *fast* man, I suppose you mean a *loose* one,' said Sir Robert Inglis, to one who was describing a rake." r 297.

FEEL OF (for *feel*). vv 107.

Felicitously. "Oh for an Act of Parliament for the transportation to America or Van Diemen's Land of the vile infelicissimous *felicitously.*"—*Coleridge.* But see v 76.

Fellowship (as a verb). a 209, tt 238.

Female (for *woman*). When a woman calls her-

self a female, she merely shares her sex with all her fellow females throughout the brute creation." a 180, c 29, aa 390, tt 469, i 246.

"'We read only the other day a report of a lecture on the poet Crabbe, in which she who was afterward Mrs. Crabbe was spoken of as "a female to whom he had formed an attachment." To us, indeed, it seems that a man's wife should be spoken of in some way which is not equally applicable to a ewe lamb or a favorite mare. But it was a "female" who delivered the lecture, and we suppose the females know best about their own affairs.'" r 101.

"In the many surgings of the mighty crowd, I had actually labored to assist and protect two (I was going to say ladies, but ladies are grateful; I can't say young persons, for they were n't young; nor can I say women, for that is considered a slight; or females, for such persons are not supposed to exist),—well, two individuals of a different sex from my own. s 79."

FEMININE. "The distinction between *feminine* and *effeminate*, that the first is 'womanly,' the second 'womanish,' the first what becomes a woman and may under certain limitations and without reproach be affirmed of a man, while the second is that which under all circumstances dishonors a man, as *mannish* would dishonor a woman, is of comparatively modern growth." p 80.

FEW. "The accuracy of *a few* is sometimes questioned, on the assumption that it cannot be correct

because *a many* is incorrect; but both are right. The indefinite article has a singular meaning, but it is also applicable to a *collective* number; as *a hundred*; *a great many* is also correct, like *so* many, *very* many being a manner of comparative designation.

"Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene"

is but a later and substituted use for *a many gems*. *Few* without the article has almost a negative sense, meaning *almost none*". d 99.

FETCH; see BRING.

FIDDLE-DE-DEE! "Semi-sanctioned." s 143.

FIGURE (for *amount, sum.*) d 112.

Final (with *completion*) r 348, y 203, x 65.

FIRE (for *throw or shoot,*) "When hand fire arms came into use, and very slowly superseded the bow, the musketeer carried a lighted match, and the word of command was, 'Give *fire!*' that is, put fire to the powder. This, was soon naturally abreviated to *'fire.'* Hence *fire* came to be used, pardonably as to arms, for *shoot.*" aa 408, tt 470.

FIRST (for *any*, as "have yet to see *the first* instance"). "The phrase stands about midway between the painfully ambitious and the painfully elaborate styles, with a suspicion of the painfully emphatic somewhere about." x 118.

FIRST-RATE. "I should have used the word without scruple, even were I sure that it had never been used before." a 258, tt 602. But see vv 99, x 65.

FIRST TWO. "'In the first two of these examples,' etc. Had the examples in the text been arranged in twos, 'the first two' would have been correct, but as they are not so arranged it is faulty. It should have been 'the two first,' *i. e.*, the two standing first in the list or number. * * Let us suppose a company of soldiers drawn up in a row at equal distances from each other. In speaking of those at the beginning of the row we should say 'the two first,' 'the three first,' &c; but imagine them drawn up in twos, we ought to say 'the first two,' 'the second two,' &c, otherwise we would [should] not describe them correctly. Should any reader call in question the existence and necessity of the idiomatic distinction now pointed out, we should refer him to Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, where he will find the distinction maintained throughout that vast work. One occurs at the very beginning: 'The seven first centuries were filled with a succession of triumphs." a 182. n 171. "Obscurity and affectation are the *two greatest* faults of style."—MACAULAY, *Essay on Machiavelli*. "It is with the *two first* classes." v 153. But see i 145, d 137.

FIRSTLY (for *first*). r 357, d 24, x 65, "It is sometimes used by respectable writers instead of first." W. "Improperly used for first." Wb.

FIX. "May be safely called the American word of words, since there is probably no action whatever, performed by mind or body, which is not repre-

sented at some time or other by this universal term. It has well been called the strongest evidence of that natural indolence which avoids the trouble of careful thought at all hazards, and that restless hurry which ever makes the word welcome that comes up first and saves time. Whatever is to be made, whatever needs repair, whatever requires arrangement—all is *fixed*. The farmer *fixes* his gates, the mechanic his work-bench, the seamstress her sewing machine, the fine lady her hair, and the school-boy his rules. The minister forgets to *fix* his his sermon in time, the doctor his medicines, and the lawyer to *fix* his brief. At public meeting it is *fixed* who are to be the candidates for office, rules are *fixed* to govern an institution, and when the arrangements are made, the people contentedly say: Now everything is *fixed* nicely. It is not to be wondered at that Americans should be so continuously *in a fix*. *Fixings* very naturally abound, from Railroad *Fixings*, to the chicken *Fixings*, the universal dish of the South and West." tt 472, y 180.

FLOCK. Distinctions in the use of collective nouns have been thus pointed out:

A flock of girls is called a bevy; a bevy of wolves a pack; a pack of thieves a gang; a gang of angels a host; a host of porpoises a shoal; a shoal of buffalo a herd; a herd of children a troop; a troop of partridges a covey; a covey of beauties a galaxy; a galaxy of ruffians a horde; a horde of rubbish a heap; a heap of oxen a drove; a drove of blackguards a mob; a mob of whales a school; a school of wor-

shipers a congregation; a congregation of engineers a corps; a corps of robbers a band; a band of locusts a swarm; a swarm of people a crowd.

FLY (for *flee*). "*Flee* is a general term, and means to move away with voluntary rapidity; *fly* is of special application, and means to move with wings, either quickly or slowly. a 116, tt 473, x 65.

Fly's (for *flies*). 1 22.

Fond (for *desirous*). "'I fancy he will not be very *fond* of prolonging his visit." v 231.

FOLKS (for *folk*). "As *folk* implies plurality, the *s* is needless." r 365. "In New England, especially, used very generally for *people*. Neighbors especially are *folks*." tt 474. "Dr. Johnson says of *folk* that 'it is properly a collective noun and has no plural, except by modern corruption.' Yet Johnson, as well as others, wrote the word *folks*." W.

FOR (for *from*). "Died *for* want."—*Goldsmith.* v 231.

For long (for *for a long time*). d 136.

Forcep (for *forceps*). "Please hand me a *forcep*." g 21.

FORMAL. "It is curious to trace the steps by which *formality*, which meant in the language of the schools the essentiality, the innermost heart of a thing, that which gave it *form* and shape, the *forma formans*, should now mean something not merely so different but so opposite." p 84.

FORMULÆ (for *formulas*). "It may be regarded as

an open question whether *formulas* is not preferable to *formulæ*." c 70.

FORWARD, "upward, downward, toward, and other compounds of *ward* have been written also *forwards, upwards*, and so forth, from a period of remote antiquity. * * But there seems hardly a doubt that the *s* is a corruption, as well as a superfluity." a 211.

FRANCE. } "We consider now, and consider
FRENCHMAN. } rightly, that there was properly no *France* before there were Franks, and, speaking of the land or people before the Frankish occupation [A. D. 438], we now say *Gaul*, Gauls and Gaulish, just as we should not now speak of Cæsar's "journey into *England*." p 85.

Fraud (for *him who commits fraud*). d 130.

FRIEND (for *acquaintance*). "Some philosopher has said that he who finds half a dozen friends in the course of his life may esteem himself fortunate; and yet to judge from many people's talk, one would suppose they had *friends* by the score." x 66.

FROM (omitted). "Ere he thoroughly recovered (from) the shock."—*Charles Reade.* a 52.

——— (superfluous), With *thence, whence.* r 352, d 109.

From out (for *from*). "*From out* the castle." d 110.

FROM WHENCE. The expression *from whence* though seemingly justified by very frequent usage,

is taxed by Dr. Johnson as a nervous mode of speech; seeing *whence* alone has all the power of *from whence*, which therefore appears an unnecessary reduplication. *Blair*, I. 318.

Freezed (for *frozen*). The following lexicographers all conjugate this verb *freeze, froze, frozen*, viz: Sherwood (1672), Meige 1687), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1761), Sheridan (1780, Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Booth (1835), Ogilvie (1856), Craig (1858), Worcester (1874), Webster (1875), Latham (1876), Chambers (1876), and Stormonth (1877). It is therefore, safe to say that the English dictionaries for over two hundred years have almost uniformly formed the past participle of "freeze" as *frozen* and not *freezed*. The only exception we have found is Richardson's dictionary (1837) which, differing from all the rest in this particular, rejects both "frozen" and "freezed," and conjugates the verb thus: *freeze, froze, frozed*. So much for the dictionaries.

The standard English (or King James's) version of the Bible is good authority, and it uses only the form "frozen." See Job xxxviii. 30, where the Lord says to Job: "The waters are hid as with a stone, and the face of the deep is *frozen*." The only classic English writer who uses the form "freezed," so far as we can remember, is Milton. who says, in "Comus," line 449:

> "What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
> That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
> Wherewith she *freezed* her foes to congealed
> stone."

But among the writers on English grammar we find four—Cobbett, Emmons, Sanborn, and Goold Brown,—who admit "freezed," and the first three of these four grammarians prefer that form.

FURTHER "Means more in advance, and *backwards* has a directly contrary meaning. It is impossible to go *further* and at the same time *backwards*, and therefore the two words should never be used together." y 203.

FULSOME. "Properly no more than *full*, and then secondly that which by its fulness and overfulness produces first satiety and then loathing and disgust. This meaning is still retained in our only present application of the word, namely to compliments and flattery, which by their grossness produce this effect on him who is their object." p 86. Graham derives the word from *fuli-an*—to make dirty; hence full of filth, nauseous, disgusting. y 12.

Future (for *subsequent*) Her *future* life *was* virtuous and fortunate." c 31.

G.

GALLOWS. See ALMS.

GARBLE. "Was once to sift for the purpose of selecting the best; is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst." pp 273.

Gent and Pants. "Let these words go together, like the things they signify. The one always wears the other." a 211, x 68.

GENTEEL. Your paragraphs on the "gent" (and to define a gent as 'a "party" as wears "pants," ' seems to me singularly felicitous) suggest a discussion upon an allied word, which has agitated some of us in this city of Central New York. It began in this way. A lady whose nature and training have made her as likely as any one to be acquainted with and observant of the habits of speech in good usage here, spoke of a dress that Miss Emma Abbott had worn as "genteel." I, who had not attended the concert, remarked that it was not strange, as good taste in dress was not characteristic of stage-singers.

"But this dress *was* in good taste," replied my lady, puzzled; "I said it was genteel."

A long discussion elicited the fact that the people of this city still regard the word as complimentary, though I am quite sure that by the educated people

of New England, as well as in the best contemporary literature, it is now used to indicate not what is refined, but what seeks to be so, and is characterized by uneasy consciousness of effort, far removed from the well-bred assurance of the real lady or gentleman. Emerson says:

"The word *gentleman* has not any correlative abstract to express the quality. *Gentility* is mean, and *gentilesse* is obsolete."—*Prose Works, I., 478.*

Gentleman, Lady (for *man, woman*). a 180, c 35, aa 363, 390, r 86, 100, tt 478, v 237, x 66, 110, d 40. 32, w 259, 443. See *The Guardian*, No. 26.

"The Duke of Saxe-Weimar was, in Alabama, asked the question, Are you the *man* that wants to go to Selma? and upon assenting he was told, Then I'm the *gentleman* that's going to drive you. Precisely the same thing occurred to Sir Charles Lyell: 'I asked the master of the inn at Corning, who was very attentive to his guests, to find my coachman. He immediately called out in his bar-room, Where is the *gentleman* that brought this *man* here?' A few days before, a farmer in New York had styled my wife *woman*, though he called his own daughters *ladies*, and would, I believe, have extended that term to the maid servant.' I know of an orator who once said at a public meeting where bonnets predominated, 'The *ladies* were the last at the Cross and the first at the Tomb!' The vulgarity of entering a traveller's name [?] on the register of the house as 'Mr. —— and *lady*' is only surpassed by placing the same words on visiting cards." tt 478, X.

A clergyman reading in the book of Daniel, and feeling uncertain of the pronunciation of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, referred to them the second time as *the same three gentlemen.* i 238.

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the next car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure.

"But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it.

"Niver mind that," said the gallant Hibernian; "I'd ride upon a cowcatcher to New York any time for a smile from such *jintlemanly ladies.*"

And he retired into the next car amid the cheers of his fellow passengers.

Perhaps the most important rule to observe is that where adjectives are used the nouns must be *man, woman*—not a polite gentleman, a lovely lady, but a polite man, a lovely woman.

"It is not because in the phrases *lady friend, gentleman friend,* a noun is used for an adjective that they are so offensive." aa 296.

GENUINE. See AUTHENTIC; also ppp. 305.

GET. "A man *gets* riches, *gets* a wife, *gets* children, *gets* well (after falling sick,) *gets* him to bed,

gets up, *gets* to his journey's end—in brief *gets* any thing that he wants and successfully strives for. But we constantly hear educated people speaking of *getting* crazy, of *getting* a fever, and even of *getting* a flea on one. A man hastening to the train will say that he is afraid of *getting* left. * * The worst common misuse of this word, however, is to express simple possession. * * Possession is completely expressed by *have*; *get* expresses attainment by exertion." a 117, x 69.

"Even so able a writer as Prof. Whitney expresses himself thus: 'Who ever yet *got* through learning his mother tongue, and could say, "The work is done."'" r 343, g 22, tt 479.

"One very striking peculiarity of the English language is the extraordinary variety of senses in which many of our words, especially those of Saxon origin, may be used. A curious instance of this variety may be seen in the case of the verb *to get*. For example; "After I *got* (received) your letter, I immediately *got* (mounted) on horseback, and when I *got* to (reached) Canterbury, I *got* (procured) a chaise and proceeded to town. But, the rain coming on, I *got* (caught) such a severe cold that I could not *get* rid of it for some days. When I *got* home; I *got* up-stairs, and *got* to bed immediately; but the next morning I found I could neither *get* down stairs, *get* my breakfast, nor *get* out of doors. I was afraid I should never *get* over this attack,' It may be reasonably doubted if any word of Latin or French origin

has half so many and such various significations." y 189.

"Hardly any word in the English language is so abused as the word *got*. A man says, 'I have got a cold;' he means, 'I have a cold.' Another says, 'That lady has got a fine head of hair,' which may be true if the hair is false, otherwise the *got* should be omitted. A third says, 'I have got to leave the city for New York this evening,' meaning only that he has to leave the city, etc. Nine out of ten who enter a dry goods store ask, 'Have you got' such an article? A man may say correctly 'I have got more than my neighbor has, because I have been industrious;' but he cannot say 'I have got a longer nose,' however long his nose may be, unless it be an artificial one."

"When the object has been to visit a friend or to attain a certain point, we sometimes hear the excuse for failure thus expressed. 'I meant to come to you, but *I couldn't get.*' The verb *get* is used in so many meanings that it is hardly fit for this elliptical position." i 110.

GIFTED. See TALENTED.

GLASS OF WATER (for *some water.*) d 132.

Girl (for *daughter*). A father, on being requested by a rich and vulgar fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly. Which one would you prefer—the waitress or the cook?"

Girled up. The Springfield *Republican* suggests a new colloquial expression for the next edition of Webster's dictionary. It was invented by an anxious father on the occasion of an interview with the principal of one of the Hampden county academies, where the co-education of boys and girls still prevails. The boy in the case had formerly been studious and promising, but for several months past had gradually fallen off from his previous standard, growing so careless and unscholarly that it became a serious question whether he would be able to pass his college entrance examination. It was a coincidence that he had meanwhile become conspicuous as a ladies' man. The principal having alluded to this as a prominent cause of the boy's demoralization, "Yes," broke in the father, "I know it; he's got all *girled up*." Which the *Republican* thinks is a remarkably happy and pregnant phrase. If there is anything that plays the mischief with the girls and boys during that budding, downy and velvety period of their teens, when they ought to be laying solid and permanent educational foundations, it is this premature efflorescence of the sexual period, which moves boys and girls, who ought to be kept down to study, to perk and prim and sidle, and play with each other's eyes, and write silly and badly-spelled notes to each other, and eat slate-pencils in private. But then, it rarely lasts long; it is less harmful than tobacco or whiskey, and there is no law "agin" youths of that age making fools of themselves.—*Springfield Republican.*

Go. For many slang phrases, see tt 684.

GO PAST (for *go by*.) r 361. Allowed by Wb.

GOLDEN, "*brazen, leaden, leathern, wheaten, oaten,* and *waxen* are all in more or less advanced stages of departure. They all appear in poetry, but are not often used for the every-day needs of life, except in figurative poetry. Most people would say 'a *gold* candlestick, a *brass* faucet, a *lead* pipe, and so forth, but a *golden* harvest, a *brazen* face, a *leaden* sky. * * *Golden*, meaning made of gold, and, of course, like gold, now is generally used to mean the latter only; and for the former sense the nonn *gold* is used as an adjective. This is to be deplored." a 259, y 209.

GOOD LOOKING. "To speak of a *well-looking* man would be ridiculous: all usage is against the word." i 106.

GO-CART. a 232.

Goodness's (for *goodness'*). For *goodness's* sake. i 26.

Goods (for *material*). a 144, tt 302, x 69.

GOOSE. What is the plural of a tailor's *goose?* We all know the story of the tailor who first wrote: "Please send me two tailor's geese." That did not seem right, so he took another sheet, and began, "Please send me two tailor's gooses." That was still worse, so he began again thus: "Please send me a tailor's goose; in fact, while you are about it, you may as well at the same time send another one."

GOT (for *gotten*, as participle). a 118, tt 479. But see vv 65. *Gotten*, obsolescent.

GOVERNMENTAL. "Long condemned by English authorities as a barbarism." tt 252. "A modern word now much used both in England and America, though the use of it has been censured." W.

GRADUATED (for *was graduated*). x 71, X, d 112. "'After graduating' is erroneous; though it is true somebody has used that phrase who should not have used it, and thus given it the stamp of literary currency. It should be 'after gradua*tion*.' The mistake arises out of the common form of expression, 'He graduated.' A moment's reflection will demonstrate, as we think, the absurdity, certainly the awkwardness and incongruity of that phrase. The fact is that the honor of graduation *is received*. A student cannot graduate himself. He may deserve and win, in a sense he may *take* graduation; that is the sense in which it is said *he graduates;* but a slight analysis, further, shows that he can 'graduate,' or be graduated, only as graduation is conferred upon him by the college; and thus we come back to the truth that he is a recipient; he is *graduated*. The verb is passive in its construction. We do not deny that the other form has obtained some respectable currency, but it cannot be defended.

"Let us see. If it be said that a man 'graduates' —graduates himself, in a way, he having taken his part in the graduation—we should say of a boy who has received confirmation, 'He confirmed'! 'I *confirmed*' (!) a year ago,' would be quite as good as 'I graduated a year ago.' Or instead of saying,

He was educated at Hobart, we should say, he *educated* (!) there. And so of other phrases: He *dead*, and he *buried!* But at the beginning he *born!* These are no more ridiculous than *he graduated.*"—*Geneva Courier.*

GRANDIOSE. v 289.

Grant (for *vouchsafe* to hear us). tt 240.

GRAMMATICAL ERROR. The phrase defended. x 71.

GRAPHIC "means 'picturesque' and cannot rightly be used in speaking of sounds and accents, as, 'She suddenly heard a loud report as of some heavy body falling (*graphically* termed "a banging scrash.")'"—*Wilkie Collins.* c 31.

Grass-widows. "In the United States, wives separated from their husbands for a time only, and without incurring the slightest reproach." tt 481. Vulgar. W.

GRATEFULNESS. s 183. But see v 173.

GRATUITOUS (for *unfounded, unwarranted*). a 124. But see vv 79, x 72.

Great-big (for *large*). tt 442, 482.

GROCERY. "In the English of England, does not mean grocer's shop." vv 87.

Ground (for *floor*). d 184.

GROW (for *become*). "But what is large can not be reasonably said to grow smaller; *e. g.*, after the full, the moon *'grows* smaller.' It lessens, diminishes

—the opposite of growth. And in general, even a change of condition is more accurately expressed by *become* than by *grow*." a 125, x 72. But see vv 82.

Gruesome. "Used by Browning." pp 212.

Guage preferable to *gauge*. z, aa 68.

GUBERNATORIAL. a 211, tt 252. "A word sometimes used in the United States."

GUESS. "The only difference between the English and the American use of the word is, probably, that the former denotes a fair, candid *guess*, while the Yankee who *guesses* is apt to be quite sure of what he professes to doubt." tt 483, y 179. "Denotes to attempt to hit upon at random. It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess*, not in its true and specific sense, but simply for *think* or *suppose*." Wb.

Gums (for *overshoes*), "Emily is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat." a 5.

H.

H— "A student at one of our military academies had copied a drawing of a scene in Venice, and in copying the title had spelled the name of the city *Vennice*. The drawing-master put his pen through the superfluous letter, observing, 'Don't you know, sir, there is but one *hen* in Venice?' On which the youth burst out laughing. Being asked what he was laughing about, he replied he was thinking how uncommonly scarce eggs must be there." i 49.

Habilitated (for *dressed*). s 188.

HAD BETTER. "*Had rather* will probably yield to *would rather*, and *had better* to *might better*." a 418, aa 427, r 847, i 95, x 73. "It is a matter of astonishment that that excellent book of reference [Wb.] should repeat the cheap explanation of the ordinary school grammars; viz., that *had rather* is a blunder for *would rather*. The JOURNAL could hardly find place for an adequate discussion of the question, but it may not be amiss to indicate where such discussions can be found. See, *e. g.*, *Mätzner's English Grammar*, Vol III., pages 7 and 8, where the author remarks: 'This idea that *had* is corrupted from *would* needs no refutation.' There is a good paper on the same subject in *Schermerhorn's Monthly* for December, 1876, page 539. The most

thorough historic handling of the phrase, however, will be found in the *American Journal of Philology* for October, 1881, pages 281 to 322."—*New England Journal of Education.*

Had better been (for *had better have been*). "The personification from line 303 to 309, in the heat of the battle, *had better been* omitted."—*Charles Lamb* (to Coleridge.)

Had have. a 347, x 63. See NOWADAYS.

Had ought (for *ought*). aa 427, tt 608, x 73.

HAD RATHER. See HAD BETTER.

HALF (for *partly*). "'In his ranting way, half-bestial, half-inspired, half-idiotic, Coleridge began to console me.'—*Hayden.* Here are three halves! as in the Irish translation of 'Gallia omnis,' 'All Gaul is quartered into three halves.'" c 22. "*A half* is better than *one half.*" x 73.

HAND BOOK for *manual*). "An unnecessary innovation." y 48.

HANDKERCHIEF. "*Kerchief* thus meaning originally a cloth to cover the head, it is well enough to call a similar cloth for the neck a *neck kerchief*, and one for use in the hand a *hand kerchief;* but *pocket-handkerchief* and *neck-handkerchief* are the abomination of superfluity and the effervescence of haberdashery." aa 426, tt 484, y 143, v 157.

HANDS (for *laborers*). ppp 120.

HARDLY. See SCARCELY.

HAPPEN ON (for *meet with*). Not an Americanism. v 190.

Happify. tt 289, w 315,

HARDWOOD. "Comprises all woods of solid texture *which decay speedily;* elm, oak, ash, beech, basswood, and sugar-maple." tt 485.

Have (perfect infinitive for present). "Might have been expected *to have at least gone*" (at least to go.)—*Froude.* a 49, aa 271. "Leslie was *going to have spoken.*"—*Mallock.* aa 478. "In cases of this sort, where the relations of time are clearly expressed by the first auxiliary, it is evident that nothing is gained by employing a second auxiliary to fix more precisely the category of the infinitive; but when the simple inflected past tense precedes the infinitive, there is sometimes ground for the employment of an auxiliary with the latter. *I intended to go,* and *I intended to have gone,* do not necessarily express the same thing, but the latter form is not likely to resist the present inclination to make the infinitive strictly aoristic, and such forms as *I had intended to go* will supersede the past tense of the latter mode." w 317.

Head-over-Heels (for *heels over-head*).

HEALTHY (for *healthful*). x 74. Legitimate. vv 70. "Inquirer—Are plants in a sleeping-room unhealthy? Not necessarily. We've seen some very healthy plants growing in sleeping-rooms."—*Boston Post.*

HEARTY (of a meal). d 75.

Held (for *holed*, in English billiards). s 74.

HELP. "'I gave no more *than I could help*' is a type of an almost universal blunder; how universal will be felt at once from the awkward, un-English sound of 'I gave no more *than I could not help*.' Yet the latter is undoubtedly correct." c 122.

HELP (for *servant*). tt 487. Local. W. U. S. Wb.

HELP (for *avoid*). "There is no better English than 'I can't help it.'" a 125.

HELP ON (for *help along*). "*Help on* the great battle is ludicrously halt."—*N. O. Advocate.*

HELPMEET (for *help meet*). a 126, x 74. HALL pronounces *helpmate* classical, but says *helpmeet* is not to be defended. v 156.

Hence (for *thence*). "If a picture of the chateau as it was to be a few years *hence* had been shown him."—*Dickens.* c 80.

HIRE (for *rent*, of a house). tt 491.

HITHER (for *here*). See WHITHER.

HICCUP preferable to *hiccough*. z, aa 68. W. and Wb. prefer *hiccough*.

Hight. "English has one passive verb, the only one known to me, which is now rarely used,—*hight*. This word needs no 'auxiliary,' and has no participle: it means *is called*." aa 319. Obsolete. W., Wb.

HIMSELF (for *he*). See MYSELF.

HOAX. Condemned by Swift as low and vulgar. y 177.

HOLLOW. "A verb already in England, from of old written in various ways, occurs in America in like manner under the different forms of *hollow*, *halloo*, and most commonly as *holler*." tt 489, 609.

HOMELY. "In England used for home like, here serves mainly to express a want of comeliness." tt 490, r 294.

HONORABLE John Jones (for *the Honorable* John Jones). "The article is absolutely required. a 152, tt 258, 490, x 170, X. "The omission of the definite article before the words 'honourable,' and 'reverend,' when one speaks of persons entitled to those epithets, has become very common of late; but the author of this book is not aware of anybody's having assigned a reason for the omission. Its propriety may be tried by the process of illustration. Admit, for the sake of argument, that adjectives do not when so used, require the article, or any prefixed word; and then see how its omission affects this paragraph:

"'At last annual meeting of Blank Book Society, honourable John Smith took the chair, assisted by reverend John Brown and venerable John White. The office of secretary would have been filled by late John Green, but for his decease, which rendered him ineligible. His place was supplied by inevitable John Black. In the course of the evening eulogiums were pronounced on distinguished John Gray and notorious Joseph Brown. Marked compliment was also paid to able historian Joseph

White, discriminating philosopher Joseph Green, and learned professor Joseph Black. But conspicuous speech of the evening was witty Joseph Gray's apostrophy to eminent astronomer Jacob Brown, subtle logician Jacob White, and sound mathematician Jacob Green. His reference to learned Jacob Black was a brilliant hit. Profound metaphysician Jacob Gray was not forgotten, and indefatigable traveller Peter Brown was remembered by a good anecdote. Clever artist Peter Gray was, in fact, only celebrity omitted.' " d 66.

How (for *that*). "Have heard *how* some critics were pacified with a supper." r 353, x 78.

How? "The imperious way of the New Eng. lander to ask for a repetition of what he has failed to understand." tt 610.

Humanitarian (for *humane*). "It is a theological word; and its original meaning is, One who denies the godhead of Jesus Christ, and insists upon his humane nature." a 127. But Hall defends the word, saying, 'A *humane* action, if the result of principle, is the result of *humanitarian* principle." v 316, x 79.

HUMBLE. "We still sometimes, even in good society, hear *'ospital*, *'erb*, and *'umble*,—all of them very offensive, but the last of them by far the worst." i 42, d 131.

HUMBUG. X. "There is a word in our own tongue which, as DeQuincy observes, cannot be rendered adequately either by German or Greek, the two

richest of human languages, and without which we should all be disarmed for one great case, continually recurrent, of social enormity. It is the word *humbug*. 'A vast mass of villany that cannot otherwise be reached by legal penalties, or brought within the rhetoric of scorn, would go at large with absolute impunity, were it not through the stern Rhadamanthian aid of this virtuous and inexorable word.'" r 71, 306, tt 492, y 177.

HUNG (for *hanged*). Suspension by the neck to destroy life is indicated by *hanged* rather than *hung*. x 78. "*Hanged* is to be preferred, yet *hung* is often used in this sense." W.

HURRY (for *hasten*). *Hurry* implies confusion, flurry, while *haste* implies only rapidity. x 79. It is *hurry* that makes *worry*, rather than *haste* that necessarily makes waste.

"Richardson calls *hurry* a female word, and perhaps women do make use of it oftener than men; they consider it as a synonymn to agitation, and say they have a *hurry* of spirits." Vol. I. 294.

HYDROPATHY. a 213.

Hymenial (for *hymeneal*).

I.

I'D (for *I'ld*, contraction of *I would*). aa 420.

ICE CREAM, ICE WATER (for *iced-cream*, *iced-water*). "Ice-water might be warm, as snow-water often is. Ice-cream is unknown." a 128, x 80.

IDEA (for *notion*, *opinion*). "Perhaps the worst-treated word in the English language." pp 271, v 105.

IDENTICAL (for *self-same*). aa 498.

Identified. "To say that a man is *identified* with a cause or a business is of itself a coarse straining of metaphor; but to say that he is *prominently identified* with it is past the extreme limits of tolerable license." aa 417.

Identity (for *identification*). "*Identity* means 'sameness'; *identification*, making or proving the same." c 61.

IF (for *whether*). Defended. i 233.

—— (omitted). "The lady asked him was he come to finish the bust."—*Reade*. a 52.

ILK. "A much abused word, being constantly substituted for stamp, class, society. Men of that *ilk*." tt 493.

ILL. "For the use of *ill*—an adverb—as an adjective, thus, an *ill* man, there is no defence and no excuse, except the contamination of bad example." a 197 But see a 109, "an adjective, as good or *ill*." vv 74, 83. 100. "Bad, *ill*, or infirm health," W. 107.

"Almost all British speakers and writers limit the meaning of *sick* to the expression of qualmishness, sickness at the stomach, nausea, and lay the proper burden of the adjective *sick* upon the adverb *ill*." a 196, x 176. "It is curious to notice how *sickness* of the stomach changed in England first into *nausea*, which soon became vulgar and gave way to *throwing up;* this also fell in [into] disfavor, and *vomit* was substituted, as it is used in the Bible; in its turn this gave way to *puking*, when the great king, with knee-buckles, silk stockings, and gilt-headed cane, also gave *pukes* to high bred matrons and fastidious belles, some fifty years ago. This also was soon banished; but as people might get rid of the word, but could not free themselves from the thing, they turned once more to their first love, and *sickness* was restored to favor." tt 543. In sense of *immoral*, see tt 493, v 234.

Illy. "Mr. Lowell has said that the objection to *illy* is not an etymological objection, but that it is inconsistent with good usage. *Illy* is not so violently at variance with etymology as some persons seem to think that it is." a 399. "There is no such word as *illy* in the language, and it is very *silly* to use it." r 343, tt 493, x 80. "People who use it

ought to know that *welly* is equally good English." d 26. "A word sometimes used, though improperly, for *ill*." W.

Imbroglio (for *quarrel*). r 102. "A complicated and embarrassing state of things." Wb.

IMMATERIAL (for *worthless*). y 39.

Immediately (for *as soon as*). "Yet, ludicrously enough, *immediately* the fashionable magnates of England seize on any French idiom, the French themselves not only universally abandon it to us, but positively repudiate it altogether from their idiomatic vocabulary."—*Hotten.* c 65, tt 493.

Immersed (for *amerced*). "*Immersed* in a heavy fine." i 39.

IMMINENT (for *dangerous*). c 31. Allowed by Wb.

IMMODESTY (for *indecency*). "*Indecency* may be a partial, *immodesty* is a positive and entire breach of the moral law. *Indecency* is less than *immodesty*, but more than *indelicacy*."—*Crabbe.* x 81.

IMPLICIT (for *absolute, unbounded*). "An *implicit* faith."—*C. Kingsley.* Questioned by DeQuincey, but defended by Hall, vv 12.

IMPROVE. "'An old perversion of the word in New England, when applied to persons.'—*Benj. Franklin.* 1789. Now the word is applied in the same way when speaking of things, lands, or men." tt 493. Should not be applied to defects or wants. y 205.

IMPROVEMENT. tt 240.

IMPUTE (for *ascribe.*) x 81.

IN– "Is the regular negative prefix of *substantives* and *adjectives* of Latin origin, but *not of verbs.* Thus we have *in*variable, *in*frequent, but *un*discriminating, *dis*creditable. Exceptions, *un*able, *un*comfortable, *un*certain, *im*mortalize, *in*dispose, *in*capacitate. But avoid Cowper's *un*frequent, *un*polite, *un*tractable." c 33.

"The prefixes *un* and *in* are equivocal. Commonly they have a negative force, as *un*necessary, *in*complete. But sometimes, both in verbs and adjectives, they have a positive or intensive meaning, as in the words *in*tense, *in*fatuated, *in*valuable. To *in*vigorate one's physical system by exercise is not to lessen but to increase one's energy. The verb *un*loose should by analogy mean 'to tie,' just as *un*tie means 'to loose.' *In*habitable should signify not habitable, according to the most frequent sense of *in.*" r 324, y 73. See UNRAVEL.

IN (for *into*, after verbs of motion). aa 412, tt 493. *In* is often used for *into*, and without the noun to which it properly belongs; as, come *in*, that is *into* the house or other place." Wb.

IN OUR MIDST. "Some persons are unwilling to be convinced about 'in this connection' and 'in our midst.' 'To me,' writes one, 'there is no grammatical difference between "in their midst" and "in the midst of them," both being absolutely correct. This is a mistake. 'In the midst of them is abso-

lutely correct; 'in their midst' is absolutely incorrect. 'Yet,' writes another, 'these phrases are grammatically correct, exceedingly useful, and highly idiomatic.' This gentleman is also mistaken in every respect. The phrases are neither correct nor useful, and they are directly the reverse of idiomatic. Idiomatic phrases are old phrases growing out of the very roots of the language, sometimes apparently incorrect, yet always correct when profoundly examined in the light of philology and history. Phrases that are truly idiomatic are always beautiful and congenial to all the rest of the language; but phrases like 'in our midst' are not only the opposite of idiomatic, but they have no congruity with the genius of the language, and are the mere inventions and clumsy devices of modern ignorance and presumption.'—*N. Y. Sun.* See MIDST. X.

IN DESPITE OF (for *despite*). x 43.

IN REGARD TO } (for *with* regard *to.*) "Dean
IN RESPECT OF } (for *in with* } respect *to.*)

Alford roundly asserts that *in respect of* 'is certainly as much used by good modern writers as' *with respect to* (i 195). The Dean, if he had a serviceable memory, could have given no more satisfactory proof than he thus gives of the straitened limits of his literary associations. It is noticeable also that he appears to be acquainted with only one sense borne by the expression, namely, that of *as to.*" v 84, w 661, x 82.

In so far as (for *so far as*). x 82, d 71.

IN THAT (for *in this respect that*). Differed only *in that* it was blue. d 70.

Inaptitude "and *ineptitude* have been usefully despecificated, and only the latter now imports *folly*." v 305.

INAUGURATE (for *begin, open, set up, establish*). "To *inaugurate* is to receive or induct into office with solemn ceremonies." a 128, X, x 82, r 101. But Hall has: "The era of galvanized sesquipedalism and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson." v 148.

INDEPENDENT. "Applied to lifeless objects, as 'an *independent* fortune,' is unwarrantable." tt 494.

INDEX. "We should say *indexes* and *memorandums*, not *indices* and *memoranda*." aa 21, 415, 449, r 359. But see x 120.

INDORSE (for *approve, uphold*). a 129, x 85, X.

INDIFFERENT. "A thing which does not *differ* from others is thereby qualified as *poor;* a sentence of depreciation is passed upon it when it is declared to be *indifferent*. But this use of words is modern. *Indifferent* was impartial once, not *making* differences where none really were." p 108. Cf. "Good, bad, *indifferent*." "A magistrate who '*indifferently* administered justice' meant formerly a magistrate who administered justice *impartially*." r 221.

INDIVIDUALS (for *persons*). "Only when these are viewed as *atoms* or units of a whole." c 33, l 246, aa 389, r 97, vv 18, x 85. "We, using *individual* as

person, have in fact recurred to the earlier meaning." p 108.

"Curran had a similar ludicrous adventure with a fish-woman at Cork. Taking up the gauntlet when assailed by her on the quay, he speedily found that he was over-matched, and that he had nothing to do but to beat a retreat. 'This, however, was to be done with dignity; so, drawing myself up disdainfully, I said, "Madame, I scorn all further discourse with such an *individual*." She did not understand the word, and thought it, no doubt, the very hyperbole of opprobrium. "*Individual*, you vagabond!" she screamed, "what do you mean by that? I'm no more an *individual* than your mother was!" Never was victory more complete The whole sisterhood did homage to me, and I left the quay of Cork covered with glory.'" r 279.

Infallible (for *inevitable*). c 34.

Inferior (for *of small abilities*). An *inferior* man. r 349, i 108.

INFINITIVE (for *participle*). "Spoke distinctly *to have seen.*'—*Froude.* a 51. Generally preferable to participle, when correct. x 85.

—— (the *to* should not be separated from the verb by adverb). r 363, i 188.

INGENIOUS } "The first indicates *mental*, the
INGENUOUS } second, *moral*, qualities." p 110, aa 396.

INITIATE (for *begin*). a 128, x 85.

INIMICAL. "Not very popular, in spite of its four syllables." y 54, v 287.

Inmates (for *household*). a 129.

INNATE (for *inbred*). "*Innate* depravity due to early training" (!)—*Griffiths.* c 84.

INNUMERABLE NUMBER. r 361, s 104, x 85.

INST. (for *this month*). a 169.

INSTABLE (for *unstable*). d 80.

INSTITUTE. "Had once in English meaning co-extensive with that of the Latin word it represents. We now *inform, instruct*, but we do not *institute* children any more." p 112. "Obsolete." Wb.

INSTITUTION. "Whatever is looked upon as a permanent and essential part of any system is apt to be so designated by careless writers." tt 279

INTERFERENCE (for *interposition*). ppp 301.

Interpellation (for *question*), r 102.

Interpreted (for *acted, played, sung.*) aa 493.

Interview (as a verb). "Just so it is with *oystered* and *interviewed.* Those who like them [here R. G. W. is painfully sarcastic] may use them without the slightest fear that they are violating any rule or analogy of the English language." aa 309, tt 494.

Into (for *in*). "To keep stragglers *into* line."—*Froude.* a 49. "Allowed *into* society."—*A. Trollope.* "Yet here the fault is in the unhappy use of *allow*." aa 412.

INTOXICATED (for *drunk*). "A man can be intoxicated only when he has lost his wits not by quantity, but by quality,—by drinking liquor that has been drugged." r 103, y 104.

INTRODUCE. "We introduce the younger to the older, the person of low position to the person of higher, the gentleman to the lady. * * Yet some ladies will speak of *being* introduced to such and such a gentleman." a 147, v 145.

Intrinsecate. a 221. Obsolete. Wb.

INVENT (for *discover*). ppp 310.

INVERSE. "'He must not be rash indeed; for the *inverse* of Lord Eldon's maxim will ever be found true, that that is never done which is done in a hurry.' What does this mean?—apparently that that is always well done which is done in a hurry; not, as the author intends, that that is always well done which is done slowly." c 17.

INVERSELY TO (for *inversely as*). i 195.

INVEST (without an object). He *invests* in a book. aa 490.

INVETERATE. "Why should our hate, animosity, hostility, and other bad passions be *inveterate* (that is, gain strength by age), but our better feelings, love, kindness, charity, never? Byron showed a true appreciation of the better uses to which the word might be put when he subscribed a letter to a friend, 'Yours inveterately, BYRON.'" r 325, y 75, v 85.

Invite (for *invitation*). d 78.

INWARDS. "Nowadays a man who used, in general society, the simple English word [guts] for which some New England 'females' elegantly substitute *in'ards*, would shock most of his hearers." a 387, tt 493.

Is (for *are*). "Their general scope and tendency *is* not remembered at all."—*Lindley Murray*. r 362. For many illustrations see y 61.

IS BEING BUILT. See BEING. X.

-ISE. "How are we to decide between *s* and *z* in such words as *anathematise*, *cauterize*, *criticise*, *deodorize*, *dogmatize*, *fraternize* and the rest? Many of these verbs are derived from Greek verbs ending in *-izo;* but more from French verbs ending in *-iser*. It does not seem easy to come to a decision. Usage varies, but has not pronounced positively in any case. It seeems more natural to write *anathematize*, and *cauterize* with a *z*, but *criticise* is commonly written with an *s*. I remember hearing the late Dr. Donaldson give his opinion that they ought all to be written with *s*. But in the present state of our English usage the question seems an open one." i 39, v 297, vv 54. "The leaning here is decidely toward *ise*." y 115.

-IST. "Perhaps the worst of all these malformations is the class of new nouns made promiscuously from French and Latin, German and Saxon words, by the simple addition of the termination *ist*." Fruitist, landscapist, obituarist, woman suffragist,

vineyardist, walkist, shootist, singist, stabbist, strikist, are noted. tt 657.

Fitzedward Hall writes of Addison, "The latter, while notably distinguished as a *stylist*," v 9, 27, and defends the form, vv 54, 57, 59.

ISSUE. "In legal phraseology, the close or result of pleadings, by which a single material point of law or fact depending on the suit is presented for determination. When in a trial one of the parties *demurs* to a statement, he is said to '*take issue*.' The defendant may be bound to admit the *demurrer* so far as to admit his right of inquiry, and then he is said to '*join issue*.' Thus to '*take issue*' means 'to deny,' and to '*join issue*' means 'to admit the right of denial,' but by no means to 'agree in the truth of the denial,' and to use '*join issue*' simply for 'agree' is an unwarrantable perversion of a legal metaphor." c 35.

—— (for *number*, of a periodical). d 94.

IT. A word to be avoided. x 107.

IT. "Added as an expletive to verbs is declared by Mr. Abbott to be 'now only found in slang phrases.' That may be so in England; in the United States nothing is more common than this addition, and General Grant's phrase, 'I propose to fight *it* out on this line,' has rendered it historical." tt 494.

For *it is these*, etc., see v 40.

ITEM (for *piece of news*) tt 494; (for *particle, extract, or paragraph*), X.

ITS. v 359.

J.

JAIL. Preferable to *gaol.* z, aa, 68.

JEALOUS. "In its general sense means *zealous.*" s 53.

JEOPARDIZE. a 214, r 357, d 11, x 109, X Defended, vv 55. "This is a modern word much used in the United States, and it is also used by various respectable English writers." W.

JEWS. "The Jews are a peculiar people, who, in virtue of that strongly marked and exclusive nationality which they so religiously cherished, have outlived the Pharaohs who oppressed them, and who seem likely to outlive the Pyramids on which they labored. And when they are mentioned as Jews, no allusion is meant or made to their religion, but to their race. * * A Jew is a Jew, whether he holds to the faith of his fathers, or leaves it for that of Christ or of Mohammed." a 131, aa 380, tt 495.

"Some time ago the publishers of Webster's Dictionary permitted themselves to be persuaded by Mr. Solomons, a very respectable Hebrew bookseller in Washington, to tamper with the text of their great work by striking out one of the definitions given to the word 'Jew,' explaining an opprobrious sense in which that word has been used for centuries in English literature. Next came a request in the interest of Catholics to cancel the opprobrious

sense in which the word 'jesuitical' has been used nearly as long. By this time the publishers seem to have got their eyes opened. The business of a maker of definitions in dictionaries is not to save people's feelings, but to tell what words mean, and in what senses they are used in literature and life. It is not their fault that it has become an English idiom to speak of 'jewing' down a tradesman, or that the word 'jesuitical' has become nearly a synonym for hypocrisy. These are the facts, and it is their business to record them. When they quit doing it, they quit publishing an honest dictionary, and the people who want one must go elsewhere. We think there are very few intelligent Hebrews or intelligent Catholics who can give a moment's consideration to the subject without coming to precisely the same conclusion. When a Hebrew reads in some standard author of 'jesuitical' devices, he wants the dictionary to tell him exactly what is meant. When a Roman Catholic reads in Dickens or Thackeray or Fielding about 'jewing' down a shop-keeper, he wants his dictionary to tell him what that means."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Jewelry (for particular *jewels*). "Its use in the latter sense is of very low caste. Think of Cornelia pointing to the Gracchi and saying, 'These are my *jewelry*,' or read thus a grand passage in the last of the Hebrew prophets: 'And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my *jewelry*.'" a 131. But see vv 85.

JOURNAL (applied to *weekly* newspapers, etc). d 93, ppp 195.

JUBILANT (for *rejoicing*). X.

JUST GOING TO (for *just about to*). x 110.

JUST NEXT (for *next*). "Is not 'next' sufficiently definite? This is a single example out of scores noticed every day showing the endeavors of newspaper writers to strengthen what they say."—*N. C. Advocate.*

Just now (for *presently*.) i 210. "Very recently." W's definition.

JUSTIFY (for *defend*). d 85.

JUVENILE. See DIVINE. aa 107, X.

Juxtapose. "No man needs the authority of a dictionary or of previous usage for such a word as *juxtapose.*" a 258. v 334. "We should regularly get *juxtaposit.*" vv 75. *Juxtaposit* is the form given by W. and Wb.

K.

Kids (for *kid gloves*). x 110. Colloquial. Wb.

KIND. "A grosser, or at least more obvious blunder is that of making *this* and *that* plural before the singular nouns *kind* and *sort*, as in—'You have been so used to *these* [this] sort of impertinences.'—*Sid. Smith.*" c 156, a 168. Defended by Alford, thus. "We are speaking of *things* in the plural. Our pronoun *this* really has reference to *kind*, not to *things:* but the fact of *things* being plural gives a plural complexion to the whole, and we are tempted to put *this* into the plural. That this is the account to be given appears still more plainly from the fact that not unfrequently we find a rival attraction prevails and the clause takes a *singular* complexion, from the other substantive, *kind*. We often hear people say, *this kind of thing, that sort of thing*. It must be confessed that the phrases, *this kind of things, that sort of things*, have a very awkward sound; and we find that our best writers have the popular expression, *these kind, those sort.*" i 77. But in a later note the Dean says: "There seems every reason to believe that *kind* and *sort* have been regarded by our best writers as nouns of number, and as such joined with the pronoun in the plural." i 284.

KINSMAN (preferable to *relative, relation, connection*). "In losing *kinsman* we lose also his frank, sweet-lipped sister, *kinswoman*, and are obliged to give her place to that poor, mealy-mouthed, ill-made-up Latin interloper, *female relation*." r 134, tt 456.

Knights Templar (for *Knights Templars*).

KNOWING (for *skilful*). v 269.

L.

LADY. See GENTLEMAN.

LAST (for *latest*). X.

LAST (for *latter*, of two.) "*First* is unavoidably used of that one in a series with which we begin, whatever be the number which follow; whether many or few. Why should not *last* be used of that one in a series with which we end, whatever be the number which preceded, whether many or few? The second invasion, when we spoke of only two, was undoubtedly the *last* mentioned; and surely therefore may be spoken of in referring back to it as the *last*, without any violation of the laws of thought. Nor does the comparative of necessity suggest that only two are concerned, though it may be more *natural* to speak of the *greatest* of more than two, not of the *greater*. For that which is *greatest* of any number is *greater* than the rest." 108. But see s 104, 105.

LAWYER. "In America the uniform name of the person who in England is called a *solicitor*, if attending to our legal business, and a *barrister* if appearing for us at court — the distinction not being observed in this country." tt 498.

Lay (for *lie*). "Even Byron uses *lay* incorrectly in 'Childe Harold':

> And dashest him again to earth—there let him lay.

"The keeping in mind the distinction that *lay* expresses transitive action, and *lie* rest, as is shown in the following examples, will prevent all confusion of the two.

"I *lay* myself upon the bed (action). I *lie* upon the bed (rest).

"I *laid* myself upon the bed (action). I *lay* upon the bed (rest).

"I have *laid* myself upon the bed (action). I have *lain* upon the bed (rest).

"A hen *lays* her eggs (action). A ship *lies* at wharf (rest). The murdered Lincoln *lay* in state (rest); the people *laid* the crime upon the rebels (action)." a 135, x 113, tt 498, s 97, c 36, r 345, i 20, g 27.

"Some years ago an old lady consulted an eccentric Boston physician, and, in describing her disease, said, 'The truth, Doctor, is that I can neither *lay* nor *set*.' 'Then, Madame,' was the reply, 'I would respectfully suggest the propriety of roosting.'" r 345. But the rude physician was half as ignorant as his patient. Hens *sit*.

LEADEN, LEATHERN } See GOLDEN.

Learn (for *teach*). x 114, g 28. "This use of *learn* is found in respectable writers, but it is now deemed improper, as well as inelegant." Wb.

Leave (without an object). "To wind up a story with, 'Then he *left*,' is as bad as to say, then he sloped—worse, for *sloped* is recognized slang." a 134, r 354, tt 499, d 128. "Of the correctness of the usage I imagine there can be no doubt." i 110, x114.

"From the *Evening Post*, Oct. 28, 1882.

"'Two weeks' wages are now due, and it is expected that many will leave to-night, although some will remain.'

"'The importers' clerk, it is said, replied that "there was something crooked," and immediately left.'

"'The Surrogate and counsel and other persons compelled to remain have invariably, after breathing the foul air all day, left feeling sick.'

"Such a persistent misuse of the verb *to leave* would better become a journal of lower pretensions. In regard to the first two quotations, one might ask what the parties referred to left or would leave. As to the last, the Surrogate and others did well to leave feeling sick, because they then, of course, felt well."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"'Annie Louise Cary will leave the stage.' Thanks, Annie, we were afraid you would take the stage with you. So kind to leave it."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

—— (for *let*). *Leave* me *be*. x 114.

LECTURE. "It is very common to hear a clergyman spoken of as preaching a *sermon* in the morning, and giving a *lecture* in the afternoon: by which

the speaker means that the morning discourse is read from manuscript, and the afternoon one delivered extempore, or from notes. The exact meaning of *lecture* implies, however, the act of reading, while that of *sermon* signifies an harrangue. The only origin of such a singular interchange of meanings that occurs to me is this: that the *lecture* reached its present sense from being the designation of some sort of religious meeting, for the purpose principally of *reading* the Scriptures, and that the simple exposition of the portion read being naturally far more familiar and unconstrained in style than the ordinary sermon preached from a single verse, caused the name given to the whole proceedings of such a meeting to be applied to the expository part of it alone." s 48.

LENIENCY (for *lenity*). r 357, X, d 15, x 114.

LENGTHENED (for *long*). c 37, a 419, aa 418, tt 289, x 114, X. "This daring interloper has made good its way in the language. Expressive of a new meaning, the word must be accepted."—*Blackwood's*, Oct., 1867. So LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, II., Pref. y 56, v 56.

LESS (for *fewer*). *Less* than fifty. r 345, aa 420, x 114. "'It is a well-settled rule among good writers that *few*, *fewer*, *fewest*, shall be used in describing objects the aggregate of which is expressed in numbers, while *little*, *less*, and *least*, are applied to objects which are spoken of in bulk.' That 'well-settled rule' may be a well-settled rule, yet a few

simple illustrations may help to *un*settle it. 'I gave *fewer* than a hundred dollars for that picture.' 'My son John is *fewer* than six feet high.' 'Moses was *fewer* than a hundred and fifty years old.' 'The water-wheel is no *fewer* than sixty feet in diameter.' No doubt *fewer* sometimes is a better word than *less*, and no doubt its use for *less* is often a mere affectation of accuracy." d 132.

LESSER (for *less*) "An idiomatic irregularity which we must be content to tolerate." i 85, x 115, s 105. "*Lesser* is rarely used for *less*, except in certain special instances in which its employment has become established by custom, as *lesser* Asia (i. e. Asia Minor), the *lesser* light, and the like; also in poetry for the sake of the metre, or where its usage renders the passage more euphonious." Wb.

Let's (for *let*). "Well, farmer, *let's you and I* go [let us, or let you and me go] by ourselves."—*Charles Reade.* a 52.

LET. For many slang phrases, see tt 614.

Lett (for *let*). "There seems to be a habit of expressing any less usual sense of a monosyllabic word by doubling the final letter. Thus I have sometimes seen 'This house to *lett*.' And in one of the numerous mining circulars which are constantly swelling one's daily parcel of letters, I observe it stated, that the *sett* is very rich and promising. Thus, likewise, *clear* profit is sometimes described as *nett*, instead of *net*." i 35.

LETTER. "We are using the word *letter* in its wider sense, as meaning the envelope as it is received unopened from the post." i 89.

Liable (for *likely*) x 115, a 92.

LIEF. "There is no better English than [*had*] *as lief*." aa 499, tt 501. But see v 238.

LIEUTENANT. "The pronunciation of this word, by all good English speakers, has for centuries been *leftenant*. That is its pronunciation now in England and in Ireland, and by the best speakers in America." aa 242. R. G. W. gives as a reason the interchange of *u* for *v* and hence for *f*. Mathews says, "from a notion that this officer holds the left of the line" (!) r 318. "Almost universally pronounced *leftenant* in the United States, and the difference between army and navy *lieutenants* treated with Republican indifference." tt 500.

LIKE (for *as*). "*Like* and *as* both express similarity, but the former compares things, the latter action or existence. * * When *as* is correctly used, a verb is expressed or understood. The woman is as tall as the man, *i. e.*, as the man is. With *like*, a verb is neither expressed nor understood. He does his work like a man, not, like a man works." a 137, r 345, y 207, i 234, x 115. See tt 500, where the author quotes as illustration, "I did not feel *like* saying another word."

Like (for *like as*). "Improperly, because needlessly employed, as 'a timid, nervous child, *like* Martin was.'" c 118.

LIKEWISE (for *also*). "*Also* classes together things or qualities, whilst *likewise* couples action or states of being." r 346. "*Likewise* is very nearly or exactly identical with *also*." Wb.

LIMB (for *leg*). a 181, tt 500, g 28.

LIMBO. "Not slang, as often stated. The Catholic Prayer-Book says, 'Christ descended into *Limbo*." tt 501.

LIMITED (for *scanty, slight*). "Opinion on a *limited* acquaintance.' An 'unlimited acquaintance' would indeed be strange." c 37.

Line (of goods). aa 488.

Lit (for *lighted*). "Much censured as an Americanism." tt 501, x 115, g 29. "Obsolete or colloquial." W.

Literature (for *learning*). "A lady of no deep *literature*."

LIVE (for *quick, energetic*). tt 501. Allowed by Wb.

Liveable. a 228.

LOAFER. X.

LOAN (for *lend*). "*Loan* is not a verb, but a noun." a 138, x 115, X.

Local (for *local item*). "A companion to *editorial*, of still worse character." tt 466.

LOCATE (for *place*, or *settle*). a 138, x 116. But see v 172, X.

Look (followed by an adverb). "'Miss Coghlan looked charmingly.' The grammar of the *New York Herald* would not have been any more incorrect if it had said that Miss Coghlan looked gladly or sadly, or madly, or delightedly." v 117, d 59. "'Looks beautifully' is a phrase heard almost daily from the lips of educated men and women. But she is beautifully, or she seems beautifully, are no more improper than she looks beautifully. We qualify what a person does by an adverb; what a person is by an adjective; for example, it is right to say, 'She looks coldly on him; and she looks cold.'"

Loose (for *lose*). i 37.

LORD BACON. The philosopher never was Lord Bacon, but here usage prevails against pedantry. i 98.

LOSE. "They illustrate, then, the common use of a transitive verb with a reflexive pronoun expressed or understood, *e. g.*, 'I amuse myself,' 'the sea breaks (itself).' There are two verbs that are used thus by the best writers, but with questionable propriety,—'to lose oneself' (for 'to lose one's way'), and 'to enjoy oneself' (for 'to enjoy a visit,' or walk, or view, etc.) 'Cœlum non animum mutat' holds good of wanderers in a desert, who may lose their way, their baggage, anything *but* themselves." c 93.

(*As to pronunciation*). "But when usage besides this requires us to give the *o* in *lose* the sound of *u* in *luminary*, we feel indeed that reasoning about

spelling and pronunciation is almost at an end." i 37.

LOVE (for *like*.) "A man loves his children, his mother, his wife, his mistress, the truth, his country. But some men speak of loving green peas or apple pie, meaning they have a liking for them." a 138, x 117. "Still less say of anything which you enjoy at table, 'I love it.' 'I love melons,' 'I love peaches,' 'I adore grapes'—these are school-girl utterances. We love our friends. Love is an emotion of the heart, but not of the palate."

LUGGAGE (for *baggage*). x 117.

LUNCH (for *luncheon*). x 118.

LUXURIOUS (for *luxuriant*, meaning of rank growth). x 118. "Rare." W. "Obsolete." Wb.

M.

MAD (for *angry*). "Excellent old English." tt 503, x 118. "There is a very common colloquial use of this word in this country; and in this sense it is said to be very common in conversation in England." W.

MADAM. Often wrongly spelled *Madame*. tt 504.

MAINTAIN (for *uphold*). d 85

MAJORITY (relating to place or circumstances, for *most*). X.

Make a visit. "Whatever it once was, no longer is English." vv 48, x 296.

MAKE MONEY. "Don't you see the impropriety of it? To *make money* is to coin it; you should say to *get money*."—*Dr. Johnson*. tt 118.

Make way with (for *make away*). To *make way* is to move more or less rapidly, to dispatch: to go off with is to *make away* with." aa 410.

MAL. aa 501.

MAN AND WIFE (for *husband and wife*). d 131.

MANNER. "The *manner* in which a man enters a drawing-room may be unexceptionable, while his *manners* are very bad." r 325.

MANUFACTURER (for *shoemaker*, etc.). a 139, tt 303.

MANUFACTURAL. v 121, Rare. W.

MARRY. "Properly speaking, a man is not married *to* a woman, or married *with* her; nor are a man and woman married *with* each other. The woman is married *to* the man." a 140. "A man *marries* a woman, a woman is married *to* the man, and the priest joins them in marriage." y 74. See vv 88.

In speaking definitely of the *act* of marriage, the passive form is necessarily used with reference to either spouse, for (unless they were Quakers) some third person married him to her and her to him. But in speaking indefinitely of the *fact* of marriage, the active form is a matter of course." x 119. "A man *marries* a woman; or, a woman *marries* a man. Both of these uses are equally well authorized." Wb.

MASSES (for *people*). "The *masses* of what?" r 349. Wb. gives this use.

Materialistic (for *material*). d 18.

MATINEE. "The proper term for a morning reception, or a morning musical or theatrical performance," d 113.

ME (as a dative). "The order, Boil *me* an egg, does not indicate that the speaker is an unhatched chicken crying out to be cooked, nor in rendering 1 Kings xiii., 13, 'And he said unto his sons, Saddle *me* the ass,' is the emphasis warranted, in the next sentence, 'So they saddled *him*.'" aa 287, 321.

Me (for *I*, in "it is *me*"). "English men, women, and children go on saying it, and will go on

saying it as long as the English language is spoken." i 154. "At the same time it must be observed that the expression *it is me* = *it is I*, will not justify the use of *it is him*, *it is her* = *it is he*, and *it is she*. *Me*, *ye*, *you*, are what may be called *indifferent* forms, *i. e.*, nominative as much as accusative, and accusative as much as nominative. *Him* and *her*, on the other hand, are not quite indifferent."—*Latham*. But ALFORD would defend *him* and *her*, as well as *me*. i 158, 285. So BAIN, x 32. "Philologically speaking, *it is me* is just as correct as *it is you*. The difference between them is that the latter is sustained by the authority of all good writers and speakers, the former merely by the authority of some. The student if he is wise will therefore, avoid using the former method of expression; but if he is wise he will also avoid abusing it."—*The Century for July, 1882*.

MEANS, Measles. See ALMS.

MEAT (at table, for *beef*, *mutton*, etc.). "To say the least, inelegant." x 119.

MELLAY. An attempt by Tennyson in *The Princess* to anglicise the French word mêlée. p 130.

Memorialize (for *memorize*). v 171.

MEMORANDUM. See INDEX.

MERCHANDISING. "A barbarous euphuism." tt 301.

Messrs. Jacksons' (for *Messrs. Jackson's*). i 23.

Metaphor (for *simile*). g 30.

METAPHYSICIAN (for *psychologist*). "How far the character of the parent may influence the character of the child, I leave the *metaphysician* to decide." —*Disraeli.* c 38.

METHOD. "One important sense of the word *method*, a cunning, crafty, roundabout way, is entirely lost; which may teach us how inaccurate it is to talk of *a direct method*." s 55.

MEWSES (for *mews*). i 30. See ALMS. No plural. W.

MIDST (*In our midst.*) r 349, x 81. But see y 48. "The phrases *in our midst, in your midst, in their midst*, have unhappily gained great currency in this country, and are sometimes, though rarely, to be found in the writings of reputable English authors. The expressions seem contrary to the genius of the language, as well as opposed to the practice of our best and most accurate writers, and should therefore be abandoned." Wb.

MILITATE AGAINST (for *be at variance with.*) a 141. But see v 285, 345, vv 89.

Mighty (for *very*). y 181. Colloquial. W., Wb.

MISCEGENATION. "It seemed hard to make a word that could be worse." tt 289. "A rare and ill-formed word." Wb. Not given by W.

Misnomered. a 411. Mr Hall says it is not wanted, but is faultless. v 195.

MISSES BROWN (or the *Miss Browns*). "Usage is all but universal in favor of the latter in conversation." i 27, B 245.

Two of our young men went to Henderson this week to see the Misses Jones, two very estimable young ladies there. A colored girl came to the door, and the following conversation took place:

"Are the Misses Jones in?"

"Yes, sah, Mrs. Jones am in. Does you want to see her?"

"No, we want to see the *Misses* Jones."

"*Mrs.* Jones, dat's what I said."

"We want to see *the* Misses Jones. Can't you understand?"

"Course I kin. *De* Mrs. Jones am de old lady. Dat's *de* only missus in dis hear house."

"We want to see the old lady's daughters."

"Oh, de Miss Joneses. Why didn't you say so? I reckon you'se both drunk. Come pesterin' 'round heah wid yo' misses and missus and *de*. You'd better cl'ar out, you can't peddle no books heah, you heah me?" and she slammed the door in the faces of the astonished young bloods. This is an actual occurence.—*Evansville Argus.*

MISTAKE (for *error*). d 78.

MISTAKE, "'To take amiss,' is a transitive verb ('I *mistook* him for some one else'), and like all transitive verbs has a passive voice (I was *mistaken* for another'). There are of course passives that have a middle form, 'I am deceived,' 'I am amused,' etc.; but all of these have also a reflexive form, 'I deceive myself.' 'I amuse myself,' etc. This *mistake* has not, for one would never say, 'If I do not *mistake* myself'; and therefore they offer no

true analogy to 'I am *mistaken*,' which is neither necessary nor universal. 'In the latter sense a man may *be mistaken*, and his work burned, but by that very fire he will be saved.'—*Macdonald.* Here the meaning might be active or passive." c 94, d 77, r 323, x 125. But Alford says: "We expect to hear *you are mistaken*, and should be surprised at hearing asserted *you are mistaking* or *you mistake*, unless followed by an accusative, *the meaning*, or *me*. When we hear the former of these, we begin to consider whether we are right or wrong; when the latter, we at once take the measure of our friend, as one who has not long escaped from the study of the rules of the lesser grammarians, by which, and not by the usages of society, circumstances have compelled him to learn his language." i 106, x 72.

MISTER. "An abbreviation of the Latin, *magister*, master, and in England it is applied regularly to persons in an inferior social condition. Any mechanic or workingman, who is there looked down upon by the more gorgeous and fortunate portion of mankind—every man in England looks down on somebody and looks up to somebody—is addressed as 'Mister;' while a gentleman who has no specific title is addressed as 'Esquire.' In this country there is no such distinction between the two."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MRS. GOVERNOR CORNELL (and similar titles). X.

MITTEN. To get the *mittens* ought to be the expression, as it is derived from the use of the French *mitaines*, which had to be accepted by the

unsuccessful lover instead of the hand after (?) which he aspired. tt 319.

Modulate (for *moderate*). "*Modulate* your voice." g 31.

MONEYED. i 109.

Monies (for *moneys*). i 28.

MONTHLY. See DIVINE. a 107.

More, Most &c. { (with *perfect, universal*, etc.). x 125, r 361, d 142, bb 46.

Most (for *almost*). "Inexcusable." tt 507, x 126.

MOST (for *very*). d 62.

Mush-melon (for *musk-melon*). g 22.

Mussulmen (for *mussulmans*) r 365.

Mutual (for *common*). "It should always convey a sense of reciprocity." c 38.

"Though Mr. Dickens wrote *Our Mutual Friend*, and not at all with any intention to accredit the expression which he chose for his title, he had used a similar expression in sober earnest (*Pickwick Papers*); and in the collective edition of his works he let it pass." v 242, o 302, aa 396. But see a 91. "Not defensible except on the bare plea of *mutual* agreement." r 358, i 223, X. "*Mutual* implies an *interchange* of the thing spoken of between the parties; as, *mutual* friendship. Hence, to speak of a *mutual* friend (as if a friend could be interchanged) is a gross error." Wb.

MYSELF (for *I*). "'I *myself* have done it' really equals 'I the same have done it for me,' and '*My*-

self have done it' is as incorrect as 'Me have done it.' * * As to meaning, *himself* has a two-fold usage, reflexive and distinctive, *e. g.*, 'He saw *himself*,' and 'He *himself* saw.' It is the distinctive usage that comes in question in sentences such as 'John and *myself* were going.' Here there is no necessity to emphasize the personal pronoun, as there would be if the sentence ran, 'John had prepared to go, but was unwell, so *I* had to go *myself*.'" l 121, r 354, x 127.

The reflexive force is brought out by the following faulty ellipsis: Now I have a much better opinion of *myself* than the world at large entertains (of me).—*C. J. Matthews's Autobiography.* c 90.

N.

NAME (for *mention*). I have never *named* the matter to any one. x 126.

Nasty (for *disagreeable*. "This word, at best not well suited to dainty lips, is of late years shockingly misused by British folk who should be ashamed of such slipshod English." a 198, tt 509. A titled English woman is said to have remarked to the gentleman by her side at dinner, "Do try this soup; it isn't half nasty." "Though these two last [Carlyle and Macaulay] have said *nasty* things of Scott, it little became them to do so." SHAIRP, *Aspects of Modern Poetry*, p. 90.

"'Oh, don't you think "nice" is a *nasty* word?' asked Oscar Wilde of a bright Cleveland girl, the other evening, when the little beauty retorted: 'And do you think *nasty* is a nice word?' The great apostle of æstheticism abruptly changed the subject."

NEAR (for *parsimonious*). v 203, 243.

NECESSITATE. a 141,

NEITHER. See EITHER. For addition to negation, "not so well as they *neither*," see tt 510, v 243.

Neoterism. Preferred to *neologism* because it does not suggest either praise or dispraise. v 20. Not given by W. or Wb.

NERVOUS. "A *nervous* writer is one who has force and energy; a *nervous* man is one who is weak, sensitive to trifles, easily excited." a 322, y 71.

Nett (for *net*). See LET.

Never (for *ever*). Charm he *never* so wisely." r 351, x 128. "In familiar speech we mostly say *ever so;* in writing, and especially in the solemn and elevated style, we mostly find *never so.*" i 83, v 270.

NEVER (for *not*). "Napoleon *never* died in France." d 98.

NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES (for *suit of new clothes*). x 128.

Nice (as an omnibus, a "characterless domino." —*Hare*). "Lastly *nice* has come to be a loose and superfluous synonym for agreeable. 'It is now applied to a sermon, to a jam-tart, to a young man, in short to everything' (e 244)." c 41, p 141, tt 510, vv 26, x 128. "*Nice* is derived by some etymologists from the Anglo-Saxon *hnesc*, soft, effeminate; but there is good reason for believing that it is from the Latin *nescius*, ignorant. 'Wise, and nothing nice,' says Chaucer; that is, no wise ignorant. If so, it is a curious instance of the extraordinary changes of meaning which words undergo, that *nice* should come to signify accurate or fastidious, which implies knowledge and taste, rather than ignorance. The explanation is, that the diffidence of ignorance resembles the fastidious slowness of discernment." r 305, s 58.

"What then are the qualifications which entitle a

person to be classified among 'nice people'? * * Generally speaking we believe the phrase is conventionally understood to mean people who are received into good society. It does not necessarily point to the rich or to those of good family, * * but it is a *sine qua non* that they should have a place in what is known as 'society.'"—*London Saturday Review.*

NICELY (for *well*). "The very quintessence of popinjay vulgarity is reached when *nicely* is made to do service for *well*: 'How are you?' '*Nicely.*'" x 128.

NO "is a shortened form of *none* = not one, and therefore the indefinite article is pleonastic in '*No* stronger and stranger *a* figure.'"—*McCarthy.* c 70.

NO (for *not*). Whether or *no*. "*No* never properly qualifies a verb." r 353, x 129. *No* more than you can help. d 98.

Nohow. tt 510.

NONE. "Etymologically singular. 'None but the brave *deserves* the fair,' wrote Dryden, but oftenest perhaps the line is quoted, 'None but the brave *deserve* the fair;' and '*None are* so blind as *those* who won't see,' is certainly the current version." c 154.

Nor (for *or*). i 121, x 128.

Nor (for *than*, after comparative). "Better *nor* fifty bushels." tt 510.

NOR YET (for *nor*). d 136.

NOT. "I may say 'what *was* my astonishment, and I may say 'what *was not* my astonishment,' and I may convey the same meaning. By the former I

mean, 'How great was my astonishment;' by the latter, that no astonishment could be greater than mine was." i 84.

Notion (for *inclination*). "I have a *notion* to go." "Of course incorrect." tt 511. Colloquial and low. Wb.

NOTORIOUS (for *noted*). x 130.

NOTWITHSTANDING (as a conjunction). "We say correctly, '*notwithstanding* his objections,' but not properly, '*notwithstanding* he objected.'" y 207, v 292. "Now little used in either of the above senses [however, although] by good writers." W.

NOVITIATE (for *novice*). c 62. Allowed by Wb.

NOWADAYS. "It has been remarked that *nowadays* and *had have* meet all the conditions of good usage, being reputable, national and present; but one is a solecism, the other a barbarism." r 334. Frequently used by Hall, v 154, &c. See also vv 6.

NOWAYS (for *no way*.) d 25.

Nowheres (for *no where*). d 25.

NUDE (for *naked*). r 103.

Number (for *piece* of music). aa 498.

O.

O (for *Oh!*). "*Oh!* is simply an exclamation, and should be followed by some mark of punctuation, usually an exclamation point. *O*, in addition to being an exclamation, denotes a calling to or adjuration." x 132. "This distinction, however, is nearly or totally disregarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used quite indiscriminately." Wb.

OATEN. See GOLDEN.

OBITUARY. See DIVINE.

Objective (for *subjective*). i 119.

Obliviate. d 28.

OBNOXIOUS (for *offensive*). c 142, p 144. "How often we hear some one spoken of as 'a most *obnoxious* person,' though the true sense of such a phrase is equivalent to saying 'he is very servile.' To convey in accurate language the sense in which the word is generally used, the speaker should be careful to state to what or to whom a person is *obnoxious*." s 55. But see v 270, vv 92.

OBSERVE (for *say*). a 143, x 131.

OBSERVATION (for *observance*). v 292. Rare. W.

ODDS. See ALMS.

OF (for *from*). "'Received *of* John Smith fifty dollars.' Usage, perhaps, sanctions this." r 346.

OF (after verbals). "According then to Abbott, *of* would not seem to be required after verbals, whether they were preceded by the definite article or not (m 65); according to Dr. Morris, it was required by sixteenth-century usage in either case (f 173); according to Mr. Mason it is required or not according as the verbal has more or less of a substantial or of a verbal character (n 64). Adopting this last view," etc. c 107, x 137. Yet "there seems to be a difference between 'The meeting of Edwin and Arthur was long delayed,' and 'The meeting Edward and Arthur was a great pleasure to me.' So 'The hearing of the case is fixed for Monday' is right beyond all question, but it is not so certain whether we should say, 'The hearing a lie differs from the telling a lie,' or 'the hearing *of* . . . the telling *of* a lie.' One way of solving the doubt is to omit the definite article, another to substitute a substantive for the verbal." c 108, b 115–6, d 84.

OF. "As inserted between verbs and their direct object is very frequent in all parts of the Union, and arose originally, no doubt, from the instinctive perception of the verb as a noun. 'The feeling *of* it is quite soft,' 'He expects to be well paid for the letting *of* it.'" tt 512 See TREAT.

OF. "It is used in designations of this kind in three different senses: 1 To denote authorship, as *the book of Daniel;* 2. To denote subject-matter, as

the first book of Kings; 8. As a note of apposition, signifying *which is*, or *which is called*, as *the book of Genesis.*" i 118. "While we always say *the city of Cairo*, not *the city Cairo*, we never say *the river of Nile*, but always *the river Nile.*" i 119, d 67. "The phrase 'all *of* its provisions' is better and more elegant than the phrase 'all its provisions,' which our carrespondent would seem to prefer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OF (omitted). A gallows fifty feet high, or a gallows *of* fifty feet high. "Clearly both of them legitimate." i 187.

Of all others (for *of all*). This is *of all others* the best. x 131, d 74, bb 54.

Of any (for *of all*). The largest of *any*. x 132.

Of (for *in*). "'Not one graduate *of* a dozen can write a grammatical sentence.' 'Not one graduate *of a dozen.*' One may be a graduate *of a college;* he can scarcely be a graduate of anything else, or of any number of things, if he be a collegian merely. The writer meant, not one graduate *in* a dozen, or in (not *of*) that proportion."

Off of (for *off*). A yard *off of* the cloth. r 361.

OFFAL. "This we restrict at present to the refuse of the butcher's stall." p 146, tt 512.

OFFICIAL (for *officer*). X.

OFFICIOUS. "An *officious* person is now a busy, uninvited meddler in matters which do not belong to him. * * The more honorable use of *officious* now only survives in the distinction familiar to diplo-

macy between an *official* and [an] *officious* communication. p 146.

OFTEN. Should be compared *oftener, oftenest*, not *more, most often*. x 132.

OLD (for *ancient*). "*Old* times." r 228.

Old news. "May be placed in the same class with *enjoying bad health*." y 205.

OLDER (for *elder*, of persons). r 364, x 132. If this distinction were universal it would relieve of ambiguity the phrase "*oldest inmate*," quoted by Alford, i 25, which would mean the one who had been longest in the hospital.

ŌM'ĪCRON (for *omī'cron*). i 62.

ON. "Seems to be a favorite preposition with Americans; at least it is constantly found where other prepositions would seem to be more correct and appropriate. F. G. HALLECK already condemned [?] this abuse, a result of the prevailing carelessness in the use of words, and quoted the phrases: 'Going to Europe *on* a steamboat; writing a letter *on* Chambers-street, and delivering it *on* Fifth avenue; being mentioned *on* the *Times* newspaper'; and actually speaking of Our Father which art *on* heaven! Persons are constantly heard to speak of friends whom they saw *on* the street, and having come *on* the cars, while in the South members are elected to sit *on* the Legislature. Hence the common phrase of being *on* time instead of in time." tt 513.

ON (for *in*). "Mr. Howells countenances this folly by writing 'There are a few people to be seen *on* the street'! Let him and all others who would not be at once childish and pedantic, say, *in* the street, *in* Broadway. * * We are *in* or *within* a limited surface, but *on* or upon one that is without visible boundaries. Thus a man is *in* a field, but *on* a plain." a 189, aa 419, d 127. So of *on the cars, on the steamer*, etc.

ON } (for *upon*). "The cat jumped *upon* the
ON TO } chair, that is *up on* the chair. She could not jump *on to* the chair, for when she was once *on* the chair, she could not jump *to* it." aa 421, r 364, tt 513, i 180. "When we say 'The cat jumped *on to* the chair,' we mean that the cat jumped from somewhere else *to* the chair, and alighted *on* it; but when we say, 'The cat jumped *on* the chair,' we mean that the cat was on the chair already, and that while there she jumped " bb 45. No distinction in the use of *on* and *upon*. i 182, x 132.

ON HAND. "A phrase which in America is strangely abused, being applied to persons as well as to merchandise. 'Be *on hand* early, and vote.'" tt 302.

ON YESTERDAY (for *yesterday*.) X, d 127.

ONE. "The indefinite pronoun should certainly not be followed by 'they' or 'their,' but it is a disputed point whether 'he' and 'his' (as in French) or 'one' and 'one's' is the correcter. On the whole, the authority of writers and grammarians is in favor of the latter. cf.: "When *one* suddenly

wakes up deaf, *one* forgets for a time that *one* has already been blind.' "—*Stigand.* c 155, i 226, x 133.

> "What one has done when one was young,
> One ne'er will do again;
> In former days one went by coach,
> But now one goes by train."

ONE HALF (for *a half*). d 97.

One word (for what may occupy half an hour). d 140.

ONES. "Two ones?" r 366, d 27. Allowed by Wb.

ONLY. "If we were to ask the question, 'Had you *only* the children with you?', a person south of the Tweed would answer *no*, and a person north of the Tweed *yes*, both meaning the same thing, viz., that only the children were there. * * The account to be given of this seems to be that *only* is *none but:* 'Had you *none but* the children with you?' and the answer is *None* affirming the question. So that the negative form naturally occurs to the mind in framing its answer, and *none* becomes *no.* Whereas in the other case this form does not occur to the mind, but simply having to affirm the matter inquired of, viz., the having only the children: and the answer is *Even so*, or *yes.*" i 84.

More frequently misplaced than any other word. x 134.

ONLY TOO (superfluous). "His services were *only too* gladly accepted." Why *only too?* There is no sense in this attempt to intensify the force of *gladly* by a negative modifier. *Too* glad, *too* good, *too* will-

ing (phrases often heard and read), are abortions when carefully analyzed."—*N. C. Advocate.*

OPEN UP. d 108, i 183, bb 50.

Or (for *and*). d 141.

Or (for *nor*, after *neither*). a 262. (After *not, nothing*, or any form of negative affirmation). d 141.

Orate. a 205, d 21. Defended. vv 76. Not given by W. or Wb.

ORIGINATE. "Landor makes Dr. Johnson say: 'Scholars will always say the measure originated *from* him.' Nevertheless scholars already have in such a case often said *with*." v 298.

ORTHOGRAPHY. See CALIGRAPHY. c 13, r 353, y 204.

Orthopœdic (for *orthopodic*). y 53. W and Wb. give neither form.

OSCULATE (for *kiss*). "An utterly unwarrantable vulgarism." tt 514.

OSTEOLOGY must not be limited to human bones. c 41.

OTHER. "I must confess I saw no *other* disappointed individual [person] leaving the cook-shop *except myself*."—*C. M. Davies.* c 123.

"*Monthly and Weekly Payments.*

"The longest time and easiest terms given by any other house in the city."—*Chatham St. sign.* aa 379.

OUGHT (for *should*). "*Ought* is the stronger term. What we *ought* to do, we are morally bound to do."

x 136. "*Ought* implies the obligation of duty; *should*, the obligation of custom." W.

"OUR MR. SO AND SO." aa 493.

OUTSIDE (for *except*). "*Outside* the Secretary of War, nobody knew." tt 514.

OVATION. X.

OVER AND ABOVE (for *more than*). X.

Over his signature (for *under his signature*). x 177, X, d 57. "This unwarrantable innovation." —*Pickering*. Quoted by W. and Wb.

OVERLY. x 136. Rare. W.

OWN
OWN TO } for *confess*). d 138.

P.

PAINFUL (for *laborious*). pp. 261. Obsolete. Wb.

PAINS. See ALMS. n 64.

PALATIAL. "A favorite term with grandiloquent speakers." tt 514.

PALLIATE. "At this day to extenuate a fault through the setting out of whatever will best serve to diminish the estimate of its gravity; and does not imply any endeavor wholly to deny it; nay, implies rather a certain recognition and admission of the fault itself." p 148.

Pamper (for *pander*). c 42.

PANACEA "means by itself a *universal* remedy, and must not have *universal* coupled with it." a 212.

PANTALOONS. "We find a writer in the *Hour* speaking of 'pantaloons;' and we beg to inform the editor of that journal that no such thing is known to the English language. The garment in question is properly called trousers. It is a word of Italian origin, and was originally applied to the peculiar hose worn by the *pantalone* or clown in a pantomime. At any rate, it is not a word of good repute in the English language."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pants. See GENT. tt 515.

PAPER (for *newspaper*). d 145.

PARADOX. "A *paradox* is a *seeming* absurdity, and to say that 'such and such a thing *seems* a *paradox*,' is to be guilty of the tautology that it *seems* a *seeming absurdity*.' It reminds one of the Irishman's remark, 'My pig is not so heavy as I expected, and I never thought it would be.'" c 42.

Paragrapher (for *paragraphist*). a 215.

Paralyse. See ANALYSE.

PARAPHERNALIA (for *equipment*). r 361, x 137, d 54.

PARDON (for *forgiveness*) e, I 243.

PARLOR (for *drawing room*). "In England, people who have a *drawing-room* no longer call it a *parlor*, as they called it of old, and till recently." v 247, vv 48, x 137, aa 502.

PARTAKE OF (for *eat*). a 143, c 43, r 336, tt 515, i 248, v 137.

PARTIALLY (for *partly*). "*Partially*, the adverb of *partial*, means with unjust or unreasonable bias. A view cannot be both correct and partial. When anything is done in part, it is partly, not partially, done." a 143, x 137, X. But "*Partially*, for *not totally, only in part*, was in some connections good English to Sir Thomas Brown; and from the educated sense of euphony which distinguishes modern ears it has been well-nigh completely resuscitated. There are cases, in which *partly*, if substituted for it, would affect many persons of nice perceptions much after the manner of a wrong note in music,

e. g. 'Shakspere did perfectly what Aeschylus did *partially*.'—*Ruskin.*" v 191.

Particle (for *at all*). As "not a *particle*," for "not *at all*," or (colloquially) "not a *bit*." aa 414.

PARTS (for *talents*). v 292.

PARTY (for *person*). a 143, v 81, i 246, x 138, X. "Mr. G. Lewes told me of an undertaker who spoke of a corpse as 'the *party* in the next room.'" c 33, r 348. "This use of the word happened to strike more particularly the fancy of the vulgar; and the consequence has been that the polite have chosen to leave it in their undisputed possession." "Wanted: a *party* to teach a young man dancing *privately*." i 247.

PASS (for *hand*). "*Pass* a dish." d 132.

Passing (for *more than*). "*Passing* a couple of months." v 248.

Past two weeks (for *last two weeks*). X.

Patience (as plural). n 64.

PATIENCE'S. "We should say 'for *patience*' sake,' meaning 'for the sake of patience.' If we were speaking of a person named *Patience*, we should say '*Patience's* father is here.'" i 26.

Patron (for *customer;* in education, for *parent*). x 138, a 144.

Patronage (for *custom*). x 138.

Peas (for *pease*). g 34. "*Peas* is used when number is referred to; *pease*, when species or quantity is denoted." W.

Peculiarly (for *exceedingly*). d 62.

Pell-mell (of the action of an individual). "'I rushed *pell-mell* out of the theatre.' The writer might as well have said that he rushed out promiscuously, or marched out by platoons." a 145, x 139, g 33.

PEN (for *authorship*). d 73. "Often used figuratively for one who uses a pen." Wb.

PENSIVE (for *thoughtful*). f 239.

PENURY. This expresses now no more than the *objective* fact of extreme poverty; an ethical *subjective* meaning not lying in it, as would sometimes of old. This is retained now only in *penurious, penuriousness.*" p 153.

PEOPLE (for *persons*). "Many *people* think so." r 36. "I own I cannot find that this distinction is entirely borne out." i 236.

PER (for *a*). Ten cents *per* quart. x 139.

PERFORM (for *play* on the piano). x 139.

PERIOD. "The word *period*, again, except in scientific use, is one which has lost all immediate connection with its radical and original sense. As referred to time we may say (and do say very often), English literature may be classed under three *periods:* from Chaucer to the Reformation (say 1350 to 1520, 170 years); from the Reformation to Milton (say 1520 to 1660, 140 years); and from Milton's time to ours (say 200 years): and the use of this expression, which the necessities of our language

has rendered universal, is still inaccurate: while if we speak of a number of *periods* of equal length, such as centuries, years, months, weeks, we shall be using the word with perfect accuracy. For we take it metaphorically from its astronomical use, which expresses the recurring and equal measures of the time taken by a heavenly body to complete its orbits [orbit]; and our substantive and adjective *periodical* still retains the accurate astronomical idea which the word suggests. But the use of the word *period* in the sense of punctuation is still more involved. When a planet has completed an observed circuit it does not cease to revolve, but nevertheless the idea of completion has so far and so generally suggested the idea of cessation, that we actually have taken the word implying the planet's entire circuit to express our notion of its conclusion only, and close a sentence with a full stop under the name of a *period*. The establishment of this sense, again, has given us another metaphor, and from the use of a *period* or full stop in writing, we have learned, in the sense of terminating or checking any course of proceeding, to speak of putting a *period* or stop to it. We may further note in this case (as may be noted also in numberless others) how by some unconscious instinct of accuracy, when the original sense of a word has become lost in its metaphorical one, the words used in connection with it are still suited to the primitive, though forgotten idea: for the word *period* implies a circuit, a course *round* a centre, and to express smoothness and accuracy of

a writer's sentencee we constantly speak of his *periods* being well *rounded.*" s 84.

PERIODICALS. "Frequent but unwarranted, since the word is an adjective, not a noun." tt 516, v 169.

Permeate (for *indoctrinate*). c 43.

PERPETUALLY (for *continually*). x 139.

PERSON. Originally a mask. aa 386. So parson, r 297, 308, y 31, 232. Blackley calls this "a ridiculous error," s 68, and is ridiculed for it by Hall, vv 27. "The present meaning of the word *person* is in its widest and most accepted sense synonymous with *human individual.* It can be applied with equal accuracy to man, woman, or child of any rank, class, or quality; in its plain form it is more general than *man*, since it can be applied to members of a different sex and a different age of the human race than [?] the word *man* can be; and it is more particular than *individual*, since that term may be accurately applied not only to members of the human race, but to those of any class of animals, and any class of things. Again, the word can be used to signify contempt; and it may be used to express disgust, as in the words, 'So and so is a most objectionable *person.*' Again, it may express distinction between classes, as when we are unwilling to speak of a milliner or a barmaid as a young lady (though, indeed, American notions would scout such hesitation) and we regard the class as sufficiently expressed by speaking of 'the young *person.*' In this use, by the way, the word implies a female,

since the same shade of difference does not need expression in talking of our own clumsier and coarser sex, which may be designated by so many familiar correlatives, which begin in *man*, and pass through *lad* and *fellow* down to the more vulgar but equally expressive *chap*. So again the word *person* may be used as a matter of dignity, as we say, 'A *person* of quality, a *person* of importance,' where we do not say, 'A man (or a woman) of quality.'" s 65.

Personalty (for *apparel*). r 363, x 140.

Perspicuity (for *perspicacity*). c 60.

PERSPIRATION (for *sweat*). Though James Russell Lowell declares that this use is vulgar, we fancy there are few people who do not prefer to use the longer word. It is an old distinction that a horse *sweats*, a man *perspires*, and a woman *glows*. See TRANSPIRE. A heated lover who began a letter to his inamorata, "Thou sweatest," found her no longer sweet to him.

Persuade (for *advise*). "Can stand for *advise* when the *persuasion* has carried *conviction*." c 43. See g 35.

Persuasion. "Recently sadly perverted from its legitimate purpose; as, 'passengers of the female *persuasion*.'" tt 623, i 25.

PERUSE (for *read, scan*). "Much affected by unrefined persons, who invariably prefer a strange but high-sounding word to the more familiar expression." tt 517.

PETROLEUM (for *rock-oil*). "Perfectly legitimate, but one of a class that is doing injury to the language." a 215.

Pharoah (for *Pharaoh*). i 38.

PHENOMENON. "The Only True Living Phenomenon." aa 374.

PHOTOGRAPHER (for *photographist*) a 215. But see vv 59. Allowed by W.

PHYSICIST. "Unlovely, irregular, ambiguous." aa 470. "A very late and very useful neotorism." v 308.

PIGMY (for *pygmy*). r 317. "The *y* is gone, and we must submit." y 210.

Pile (for *amount*). "Owed me quite a *pile*." tt 304.

—— (for *entire resources*). "Beyond my *pile*." tt 304.

PITCHER. "Used for *jug*, is frequently adduced by Englishmen as a test-word by which Americans are recognized abroad." a 84, tt 518

PLACATE. d 96.

PLASTIC (for *suitable to be used in moulding*, as *plastic* clay). c 43.

Platitudinous. "To disburthen one's self of a sense of contempt, a robust full-bodied detonation, like, for instance, *platitudinous*, is unquestionably very much more serviceable than any evanescing squib of one or two syllables." v 310.

PLAY-ACTOR (for actor). tt 519.

Plead (for *pleaded*). r 853, tt 519, x 141, d 112. "Verbs derived from Latin or any foreign language cannot have the strong inflection of Saxon verbs."—*Blackwood*, Oct. 1867. "Sometimes improperly used for imp. and pp." Wb.

"PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED." aa 492.

Plenty (for *many*, *enough*, in numbers). aa 423.

——— (for *plentiful*). Make money *plenty*. r 343, v 248, x 141.

PLUCK. Did not make its way into American speech, at least, till *Tom Brown's School Days* made the term familiar here. The American people seem to have been reluctant to accept so vile a word, denoting the most worthless part of an animal's entrails, as the representative of what their fathers had called courage or heartiness, from the *cor*, the heart of a man." tt 550.

Plunder (for *baggage*). tt 520. "Southern and Western U. S." Wb.

POETESS. See AUTHORESS.

POIGNANCY. See ACUTENESS.

POLICY "*Policy* (state craft) is rightly spelled, but *policies of insurance* ought to have the *ll*, the word being derived from *polliceor*, to promise or assure." r 318.

POLITE. "Between *polite* and *polished* this much of difference has now grown up and established itself, that *polite* is always employed in a secondary and tropical sense, having reference to the polish of

the mind, while it is free to use *polished* in the literal and figurative sense [senses] alike." p 159, r 290, pp 274.

——— (for *kind*). To write "I accept your *polite* invitation." suggests that the person might have written an impolite one, and that you can give him instruction as to whether he follows the usages of society. x 142.

POLITICAL CAPITAL. "A term purely American in its origin, though long since transplanted to England, and naturalized there in the political slang dictionary." tt 266.

POND "Has taken the place of the English *mere*, which is almost unknown in the United States." tt 522.

PONDER. "Best employed as a transitive verb, the matter weighed or deliberated being put in the objective case without a preposition. Thus Milton has '*ponders* all events.'" c 44.

Poning. a 333.

Popular (for *good*). aa 362, 371. For *conceited*, tt 522.

PORTION (for *part*). "A *portion* is a *part* set aside for a special purpose, or to be considered by itself." a 146, x 142, X. "*Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some whole. *Portion* has the additional idea of being subtracted from the whole." Wb.

POSSESSIVES (in an objective use). aa 422.

——— (with verbals?). i 231, x 33.

——— (as to their form). v 355.

Posted (for *informed*). tt 312, x 143, X, a 129. "Colloquial, U. S." Wb.

POSTHUMOUS. "'The common fate of *posthumous* compositions."—*Johnson.* How can a *composition* date after its author's death?" v 203.

Poultryist. aa 471.

PRACTICE. "A person was once asked whether a certain lawyer had got rich by his *practice*. 'No,' was the reply, 'but by his *practices*.'" r 325, w 311.

PRACTITIONER. a 216, 401.

PRAYERFULLY (for *devoutly* join). tt 240. See also v 130.

PRECIOUS. See BLESSED.

PREDICATE (for *predict*, or *say*). "Action may be predicated *of* a body or an individual; but action by a body *upon* circumstances or statements, is simple absurdity." a 147, d 48, c 45, aa 391, r 349, tt 523, i 233, x 143.

Predict (for *predicate*). "A rarer blunder." c 45.

——— (of past events). d 96.

PREFER. "'I *prefer* to walk *than* to ride,' is as grammatically incorrect as 'I *prefer* to walk *to* to ride,' is inharmonious. Say, 'I *prefer* walking to riding,' or 'I would rather walk than ride." c 125.

PREJUDICED (for *prepossessed* in his favor). We are prejudiced *against* one. x 143, ppp 104, v 198, 201.

PREPOSTEROUS. "Even with classic authors often

lost its old vigorous sense of 'hindmost first' in the weaker meaning of 'absurd, unreasonable." c 46. "A word nearly or quite unserviceable now, being merely an ungraceful and slipshod synonym for absurd." p 163.

PRESENT (for *introduce*). "We *present* foreign ministers to the President; we introduce * * our friends to each other." aa 147. See INTRODUCE.

PRESIDENTIAL (for *presidental*). a 217. But see vv 63. *Presidental* is not given by W. or Wb.

PRESUMPTIVE (for *presumptuous*). "Self-reliant, he was not *presumptive*." c 63, x 146. Rare. Wb.

Preventative (for *preventive*). "An impossible form." c 63, a 225, r 357, x 146, d 19. "Incorrectly used for *preventive*." W., Wb.

Previous (for *previously*). "*Previous* to my going." r 352. x 146, z 122.

PRIVILEGE (for *right*). See Carlyle's *Past and Present*, iv., i. c 47.

PROCEED (for *go*). a 129.

PROCURE (for *get*). x 146.

Productibility. v 181.

PROGRAM. "So I spell purposely." vv 46, y 200.

PROGRESS, "the verb neuter, long erroneously called an Americanism, has shifted its accent in becoming modern English. That we should have a verb corresponding to the substantive *progress* is certainly desirable." d 286, i 114. "Dean Alford in 1864, and Mr. E. S. Gould in 1867, pointed out that

progress had been thus employed by Shakspere, Milton, and Cibber; though the Dean seems still to demur to the modern accentuation, *progrés*, and to the formation of a verb on a noun. But is not the verb formed on the past participle of *progredior*, just as *digress* is from *digredior*, or *transgress* from *transgredior?* while as to the accent would Dean Alford have said 'to *óbject*,' 'to *próject*,' or 'to *rébel?*' Etymologically *progress* is unimpeachable; while *retrograde*, the verb, is at least a correcter formation than *retrograde*, the adjective, which was justly derided in Jonson's *Poetaster*. * * At the same time writers may with advantage ask themselves, before they employ these verbs, whether *advance*, *proceed*, or *go forward* might not be substituted for *progress; go backward* or *decline* for *retrograde*." c 49, tt 524, y 182, v 286, X. See d 99.

Prolific (for *frequent*). c 50.

Promiscuously (for *casually*). y 89.

Promise (for *assure*). I *promise* you I was astonished. x 146, d 117.

PROMPT. "Usually contains somewhat of reproach. We praise the girl that is *ready* with her lesson, and detest a *prompt* miss who keeps an answer or excuse at her fingers ends." e II., 199.

Proof (for *evidence*). *Proof* is the *result* of evidence. x 150.

PROPERTY. } "All *propriety* is now mental or
PROPRIETY. } moral; where material things are

concerned, *property* is the word which we use." p 168, r 301.

PROPOSE (for *purpose*). aa 396, x 150, "Recent." Wb.

PROPOSITION (for *proposal*). "A *proposal* is something offered to be done; a *proposition* is something submitted to one's consideration." r 352, x 151.

PROSAIST. "It is a word which we shall do well to encourage." v 308.

Proven (for *proved*). a 220, r 352, tt 524, x 151, "A Scotticism." Wb., W.

PROVIDING (for *provided*). You may go, *providing* you will be back in time. x 151.

PROX. (for *next month*). a 169.

Pulse (as plural). n 64.

PUPIL. See SCHOLAR.

PURCHASE (for *buy*). x 167.

PUT. For various slang expressions, see tt 625.

Put up with. v 280.

Q.

QUAINT. "In *quaint* there lies always now the notion of a certain curiosity and oddness, however these may be subordinated to ends of beauty and grace, and indeed may themselves be made to contribute to these ends." p 172.

QUALITY. "In French *qualité* has come to bear the restricted meaning of '*good* qualities,' and modern English writers are aping this undesirable restriction. Another restrictive use, that of *quality* for '*high* estate,' is rarer now than it was a century ago. Villagers still speak of their superiors as 'the quality,' but a modern novelist would hardly write: 'She has been so obliging as to introduce my aunt and me to some of her particular friends of *quality*.'"—*Smollett.* c 50

QUANTITY (for *number*). A *quantity* of books. r 355, x 167, y 205.

QUARANTINE. ppp 195, f 144.

QUARTER TO TEN (for *quarter of ten*). x 131.

QUEER. "Has always more or less of the ludicrous in it, while it never serves to express—as it does in English [England]—the sensation of sudden illness or serious injury." tt 527.

Querulity. s 183.

QUERULOUS. "Means complaining, and not questioning." g 37.

Quit (for *cease*). x 167.

QUITE. "*Quite* means completely, entirely, in a finished manner. * * Therefore the common phrase, miscalled an Americanism, *quite a number*, is unjustifiable." a 147, tt 528. "May qualify an adjective, but not a noun." x 167.

"'*Quite* a severe article; and *quite* unnecessarily so, I should say. The use of *quite* is a peculiarity which I *quite* remarked myself; but I think you have *quite* a right to use it, as a substitute, if you please, for our less exact *very;* and, in colloquial writing, no one ought to object.' CLOUGH. The uses of *quite* which he exemplifies have been English for considerably upwards of a hundred years. * * *Quiet* often holds in signification a place intermediate between *altogether* and *somewhat*. The French *assez* and the Italian *assai* have a similar acceptation." v 51.

R.

RAILROAD (for *railway*). a 148, tt 355.

RAINDEER (for *reindeer*). s 191, y 200.

Raise (for *bring up, educate*). y 180. "A peculiarity of the Southern States." Wb.

——— (for *increase* the rent). x 168. "A landlord notified his tenant that he should *raise* his rent. 'Thank you,' was the reply, 'I find it very hard to *raise* it myself.'" r 366.

——— (for *rise*). n 79. "The price of flour is *raising*." g 38.

RAKE. "In England, to *rake up* the fire means to cover it with ashes; here we use to *rake up* in the sense of discovering, bringing to light." tt 530.

Ran (for *run*). I should have *ran*. n 81.

RARE. "In the sense of underdone, is not considered in good taste now, in England." tt 530, y 182. "A use of the word 'rare' peculiar to America is that so frequently heard at hotel dinner tables. When Professor Freeman was asked by a Boston waiter whether he would have his roast beef 'rare' or well done, the learned historian was baffled. His countrymen at home have no occasion for a word to distinguish between two degrees of roasting. Their

'well done' is our 'rare,' and the only other epithet known to them as applicable to a piece of roast meat is 'spoiled.'"—*N. C. Advocate.* "This word is in common use in the United States, but is not, at present, in good use in England." Wb.

Rarely (for *rare*). It is *rarely* that I do this. x 168.

——— (for *exceedingly*). "A Syracuse newspaper reporter—probably a college student—closed his account of a students' class supper with the remark that 'the evening was *rarely* enjoyable.' A true reading of this statement would not be complimentary to the host; for the adverb 'rarely' means 'seldom' instead of 'in a high degree.' There is, indeed, faint authority for giving to this word the qualifying signification (see dictionary) but it must in that case, attach directly to the verb of action, and not modify another qualifier. Thus: 'he played the flute *rarely*' might, by sufferance, be understood to mean that 'he played it finely,' though the sense would have to be agreed upon beforehand, otherwise the understanding would be that 'he *rarely* (seldom) played.'"—*N. C. Advocate.*

RATIOCINATE. a 141.

Reading (for *rendering*, which see). "By the way, that word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actresses's *Reading* of a chambermaid, a dancer's *Reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *Reading* of a song, a marine painter's *Reading* of the sea, the kettle-drummer's *Reading* of an instrumen-

tal passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful."—*Dickens.* c 51. "But *reading* music with an instrument or even with the voice is a very different matter." aa 106.

Real (for *very*). *Real* nice. x 168.

REAL ESTATE (for *land*). a 150.

RECEIVE (without an object). "Sometimes used elliptically." Wb.

Reckon (for *conjecture, conclude*). tt 580. "Provincial and vulgar." Wb.

RECOLLECT (for *remember*). "When we do *not* remember what we wish to speak of, we try to re-collect it." a 150. "That which lies in our memory at hand, ready for use at any moment, we remember; but we also really do remember much that does not lie at hand, and this we try to *recollect*, that is, to re-collect. Therefore the expression, I don't *remember*, but I will try to *recollect*, is not only correct, but it sets forth a condition of mind expressible in no other way." aa 414.

Recommend (for *invite*). r 343, x 168.

RECOMPENSE (for *compensate*), v 257.

RECUPERATE (for *recover*). a 129. "Can in no sense be said to belong to our language." y 181. Not given by Wb. Rare. W.

REDACTION. "A real acquisition to our language. To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling nor editing nor resetting; and the action performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*." v 810.

Redolent (for *indicative*), c 51.

REFERRIBLE (for *referable*). y 213.

REGALIA (for *badges*). "Applicable only to emblems of royalty." c 51.

REGRET (for *regret the want of*). "I am persuaded that no person of honor or delicacy will *regret* the amusement which might perhaps have been purchased by treachery to the dead."—*Letters of Sydney Smith.* c 55.

Rehabilitate (for *clothe*). r 103, y 105, v 299.

RELATION (for *relative*).

RELIABLE (for *trustworthy*). a 220, tt 531, i 253, x 168, X. See DESIRABILITY.

"The real difference between *reliable* and *trustworthy* is that the former applies more properly to things, such as news, information, &c., and the latter to persons. But we should resist with all our might the introduction of *reliability*." y 194.

"For choice and pith of language he belongs to a better age than ours, and might rub shoulders with Fuller and Browne, though he does use that abominable word *reliable*."—*J. R. Lowell, on Emerson.* Mr. Hall's book of 238 pages (dd) shows that the word is countenanced by a host of writers, yet the author says he has himself used the word but once in eight thousand printed pages. c 52. Mr. Marsh condemns it (w 135) twenty-three pages after having himself used it (w 112). See d 28. "It is ill-formed, and it cannot properly have the signification in which it is always used." W. "A most convenient

substitute for the phrase *to be relied upon*, and a useful synonym for *trustworthy*." Wb.

RELIGION (for *cult*). v 172.

RELIGION (for *piety*). "There are many religions; there is but one piety." a 151, r 250, tt 231. See also i 238, ppp 22, pp 257.

REMAINS. "'Here lies the *remains* of' has been justified [defended] on the ground that *remains* is equivalent to 'remainder,' there being no such singular noun as *a remain*. But the defence is unquestionably wrong. The word *remains* is, and is intended to be, plural, in signification as well as in form." i 29.

REMIT (for *send*, as of money). a 151.

REMORSE. "There is nothing which is followed in natures not absolutely devilish with so swift a revulsion of mind as acts of cruelty. Nowhere [else] does the conscience so quickly *remord* [*bite* back], if one may use the word, the guilty actor, as in and after these; and thus *remorse*, which is the penitence of the natural man, the penitence not wrought by the spirit of grace, while it means the revulsion of the mind and conscience against any evil which has been done, came to mean predominantly revulsion against acts of cruelty, the pity which followed close on these, and thus pity in general." p 178, a 21.

REMUNERATE (for *reimburse*). aa 423.

Rendered (for *acted, played, sung*). aa 493.

Rendition (for *performance*). r 103, x 199, X.

——— (for *rendering*). r 359. Here Mr. MATTHEWS seems to forget what he has said above. See also x 169.

RENEWEDLY. "As repugnant to good sense as to patience." tt 240. "Not supported by good English usage." W.

RENAISSANCE. "Another question-begging word." ppp 174.

REPAIR. "By saying 'Luther *repaired* to Rome,' instead of 'Luther went (or journeyed) to Rome,' we commit a blunder, sanctioned perhaps by prescription, but none the less on that account a blunder; for to *repair* means to return home." s 89.

REPLACE (for *displace* or to *supply the place of*). "Means properly to restore to its place." c 52. "We are sorry to see that Prof. Rawlinson talks of '*replacing* the Handbuch of Heeren by a manual conceived on the same scale.' The vulgarism, 'to replace A by B' in the sense of 'to put B in the place of A,' threatens soon to become as common as those odious expressions, '*those* sort of things,' and '*like* I do.'"—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26, 1870. i 37, y 104.

REPUDIATE (for *reject*). a 129, X. Defended, vv 95, 97.

RESENT. "Why should we *resent* (feel again) insults, and not affectionate words and deeds?" r 325, s 53. Dr. South has the expression "*resenting* God's favors" to denote gratitude. y 64, ppp 103.

RESIDE (for *live*). a 129, x 169.

RESIDENCE (for *home*). a 129, x 169.

Restive (for *frisky*). "It means standing stubbornly still." a 152. "Any one now invited to define a *restive* horse would certainly put into his definition that it was one with *too much* motion." p 181, r 355, x 169, d 89.

Resurrect. "Our correspondent complains that he has seen the word 'resurrect' in THE SUN. If this be so, it was an error that we never noticed, and we now take it back and are sorry for it. In so saying, we enjoy the high satisfaction which is peculiar to one who is willing to confess his wrong." —*New York Sun.*

Resurrected. a 239, aa 402, d 96, tt 654. Defended, v 194.

Resurrectionized. a 411, aa 402. (*Resurrectionised*). Defended, v 194.

RETALIATE. "Why should we not *retaliate* (that is, pay back in kind, *res, talis*) kindnesses as well as injuries?" r 325, y 63, ppp 103.

RETICENCE "means the 'quality (?) of holding one's tongue,' and should be kept distinct from *reserve*, a wider and less definite term, whose nearest synonym perhaps is 'caution.' A *reserved* man may on indifferent topics wax voluble enough, and a *reticent* man need not in all ways be reserved." c 54.

RETIRACY. "Irredeemable slang." tt 628. "Rare." W., Wb.

RETIRE (for *force to resign*). X. Wb. gives this meaning.

Retire (for *go to bed*). "A vulgar, but unfortunately very common euphemism." tt 532.

RETROGRADE. See PROGRESS.

Revelate (for *reveal*). aa 402. "Obsolete." W., Wb.

REVELATIONS (for *Revelation*). The last book of the Bible). i 63.

REVEREND JOHN JONES (for *the Reverend* John Jones). "The article is absolutely required." a 152, x 170, X.

Reverend (for *reverent*). i 119.

REVERSE. "'No doubt, if we could choose, many of us in London would prefer that our visitors should carry their boots in their hands and their hats on their heads, rather than the *reverse*, especially upon a muddy day.'—*Arnold.* What is the *reverse?* Is it carrying their hats in their hands and their boots on their heads? Or their hands in their boots, and their heads in their hats?" c 17.

REVOLT (for *are revolting to*). Such things *revolt* us. r 345.

REWRITE. Beyond criticism. v 60.

RIDE. See DRIVE. tt 532, v 170.

RIG. "A somewhat vulgar word, with the present use of which, however, we are probably all familiar from its occurrence in *John Gilpin:*

> 'He little dreamt when he set out
> Of running such a *rig.*'" p 182.

RIGHT (for *appropriate*). "A placard is to be seen in a certain farmyard: 'There is a place for every thing, and everything for a place. Any person offending against these rules will be fined 2 d.' By-the by, what are we to think of the phrase which came in during the Crimean war, *The right man in the right place?* How can the right man be in the wrong place, or the wrong man in the right place? We used to illustrate the unfitness of things by saying that the round man had got into the square hole, and the square man into the round hole; that was correct enough; but it was the *putting incongruous things together* that was wrong, not the man, nor the hole. This puts me in mind of the servant at school once coming into the school-room in consequence of some interchange of slippers, and calling out, 'Has any gentleman got *his wrong slippers?*' Now if they were his, they were not wrong; and if they were wrong, they were not his." i 238. A valet reproved for bringing two right shoes replied that he thought it was but right to leave the left.

Right (for *obligation*). "'The cars have as good a *right* to be stopped as the carriages.'" a 195, x 170.

Right (for *just*). *Right* here. x 170.

Right away (for *immediately*). "Altogether unjustifiable." a 418. "Long since ceased to be a Boston provincialism, if it ever was one, and has recently made its way to England also." tt 533, y 182. "U. S." W., Wb.

Rise up (for *rise*). He *rose* up and left the room. z 110.

RISIBLE (for *laughable*). "Has never been accepted English." vv 73.

Risibilities. "In the plural form are [is] only heard in America." tt 534.

Rising (for *exceeding*. A little *rising* four quarts). "Still considered low." tt 534. "Colloquial." W., Wb.

RISKY. "Unexceptionable in meaning, whatever purists may think of the form of the hybrid." tt 535. "U. S." W., Wb.

Rock (for small *stone*). tt 535.

RODE (for *ridden*, participle). a 121. Allowed by W.

ROLE (for part). X.

Romanesque (for *romantic*). aa 378.

ROOSTER (for *cock*). a 182, tt 262. "U. S.' W., Wb.

ROTATORY (for *rotary*). d 19.

ROUGHS. X.

Rowdies. X. "Low." W.

RUBBERS (for *overshoes*). tt 536, x 171. See GUMS. "U. S." Wb. Not given by W.

RULE HIGH, or low (of price). aa 487.

RUN. "Applied with reckless freedom to every possible enterprise." tt 303, 325.

RUN DOWN. v 280.

S.

Sabbath (for *Sunday*). "*Sunday* is the name of a day, while *Sabbath* is the name of an institution." tt 537, v 292, x 171.

Salient (for *assailable*). s 86.

Saloon-parlor. aa 501, v 251.

SAME. "'Held the same opinions *with* his illustrious friend.'—MACAULAY. Same expresses identity, and therefore cannot be properly used in correspondence to *with*, which means nearness, contact, and implies duality, severalness." a 406. "The very mention of *identity* should have suggested *identical*, which, a synonym of *same*, takes *with*,—the preposition after *one*, also, another synonym of *same*. And *equal with* was once as good as *equal to*. The propriety of Mr. White's *therefore* in what he says about *same* is one of the profound mysteries with which his book abounds. Sometimes *the same as* is preferable to *the same with;* but it is when a conjunction is indispensable; and it is not because of any particular relational import belonging to *as*. Phrases, in many cases, must be accepted as wholes. Lord Macaulay disliked elipses; and *as*, instead of *with*, would necessitate one." v 303.

Sample (as a verb).

Sample Room. a 154. tt 316.

SANCTUARY. a 129.

SANITARIUM (for *sanatorium*).

Sanitary (for *sanatory*). "*Sanitary* means appertaining to health; *sanatory* means appertaining to healing or curing: "The town is in such a bad *sanitary* condition, that some *sanatory* measures must be undertaken.'" i 37. g 40. Neither W. nor Wb. gives *sanatorium*. Wb. gives *sanitarium*.

SAT (for *sitten*). a 120, vv 65. *Sitten*, obsolete. Wb.

SATISFYING (sometimes ambiguous). "This play, by the way, is one of the most satisfying on the stage. After seeing it once no one wants to see it again."—*New Orleans Picayune*.

SAW (for *have seen*, with never). I never *saw* such a thing before. x 171.

SCARCELY. "Another misuse of *than* is making it follow *scarcely*, *hardly*, in such sentences as 'I had *scarcely* addressed him *than* he knew me.'" c 122, r 364. *But* is sometimes similarly misused. "Scarce was Sylla dead, *but* (when) he put in for public employment." m § 127.

SCHOLAR (for *pupil*). "Webster gives as the first meaning of scholar, 'one who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher:' and he further makes the distinction between scholar and pupil as follows: 'A scholar is one who is under instruction; a pupil is one who is under the immediate and per-

sonal care of an instructor.' *Scholar* and *pupil*, although subject to the distinction thus drawn by Webster, are, nevertheless, given by him as synonymous. In general conversation they are almost universally used as interchangeable words. It would be a reform in the use of the word if *scholar* could be limited to learned persons, and *pupil* limited to youths or others under instruction. But authority is expressly against his view of the case." —*Public Ledger*, Phila.

SCHOOL (for *shoal* of fishes). d 131. Local in the United States and England. W.

SCIENTIFIC, "for all that Ben Jonson, Gaule, and Milton, with Thomas Taylor, Charles Lamb, and Coleridge, in later times, have shown us the right word, *sciential*,—holds its ground, and is likely to go on holding it." v 157.

SCIENTIST. "Intolerable." aa 468. "A very late and very useful neoterism." v 309. Not given by Wb.

Scunner. a 257.

Secesh (for *Confederate.*) X. Colloquial. Wb.

SECTION (for *neighborhood*). x 172. "A distant part of a country or people, community, class, or the like." Wb.

SECURE. "In our present English the difference between *safe* and *secure* is hardly recognized, but once it was otherwise. *Secure* was *subjective;* it was a man's own sense, well grounded or not, of the

absence of danger; *safe* was *objective*, the actual fact of such absence of danger." p 187. A man, therefore, might be *secure*, without being *safe*.

Seem (used superfluously. I can't *seem* to be suited. tt 540.

SEEM (for *appear*). "What *seems* is in the mind; what *appears* is external."—GRAHAM. x 172.

SEGAR (for *cigar*). tt 540. More correctly written *cigar*." W.

SELDOM. "'I have *seldom, if ever, seen* him,' is a contracted form of 'I have *seldom* seen him, *if, indeed*, I have *ever* seen him at all.' 'I have *seldom or never* seen him,' on the other hand, stands for 'I have *seldom* seen him, *or*, rather, I have *never* seen him at all.' Each phrase has its own peculiar meaning, but 'seldom *or* ever,' and 'seldom *if* never' are meaningless alike." c 121, f 351, i 284, x 172, z 122.

Semi-occasionally. tt 630.

SENSATION. X.

SENSUAL, SENSUOUS. "*Sensual* is employed now only in an ill meaning, and implies ever a predominance of sense in provinces where it ought not so to predominate. Milton, feeling that we wanted another word affirming this predominance when no such fault was implied by it, and that *sensual* only imperfectly expressed this, employed, I know not whether he coined, *sensuous*, a word which, if it had rooted itself in the language, might have proved of excellent service." p 188.

Seraphim (for *seraph*). r 361, x 172.

SERGEANT (for *serjeant*). The former is correct for a military officer; the latter for a *serjeant-at-law*. y 214.

Series (for *period*). "A long series of ill-health." —e I 262.

SET (for *sit*). a 157, x 172, r 351, 361, n 78. "It is said that the brilliant Irish lawyer, Curran, once carelessly observed in court, 'An action *lays*,' and the judge corrected him by remarking, '*Lies*, Mr. Curran,—hens *lay*;' but subsequently the judge ordering a counsellor to '*set* down,' Curran retaliated, '*Sit* down, your honor,—hens *set*.'" But hens don't *set*, they *sit*.

Sepulture (for *sepulchre*). v 45.

SETT (for *set*). See LET.

SETTLE (for *pay*). "Accounts may be *settled*, that is, they may be made clear and satisfactory,—as the passenger wished his cup of coffee to be made when he called upon the negro to take it to the captain's office and have it *settled*,—and yet they may not be *paid*." a 191, tt 304, x 173.

SEWAGE (for *sewerage*). d 32.

SEWN (for *sewed*). z 110. "Rarely *sewn*." Wb.

Shall (for *will*). a 264, aa 331, r 366, vv 49, i 169, z 119.

The nice distinctions that should be made between these two auxillaries are, in some parts of the English-speaking world, often disregarded, and that,

too, by persons of high culture. The proper use of *shall* and *will* can much better be learned from example than from precept. Many persons who use them, and also *should* and *would*, with well nigh unerring correctness, do so unconsciously; it is simply habit with them, and they, though their culture may be limited, will receive a sort of verbal shock from Biddy's inquiry, "*Will* I put the kettle on, ma'm?" when your Irish or Scotch countess would not be in the least disturbed by it.

Shall, in an affirmative sentence, in the first person, and *will* in the second and third persons, merely to announce future action. Thus, "I *shall* go to town to-morrow." "I *shall* wait for better weather." "We shall be glad to see you." "I *shall* soon be twenty." "We *shall* set out early, and *shall* try to arrive by noon." "You *will* be pleased." "You *will* soon be twenty." "You *will* find him honest." "He *will* go with us."

Shall, in an affirmative sentence, in the second and third person, announces the speaker's intention to control. Thus, "You *shall* hear me out." "You *shall* go, sick or well." "He *shall* be my heir." "They *shall* go, whether they want to go or not."

Will, in the first person, expresses a promise, announces the speaker's intention to control, proclaims a determination. Thus, "I *will* [I promise to] assist you." "I *will* [I am determined to] have my right." "We *will* [we promise to] come to you in the morning."

Shall, in an interrogative sentence, in the first and

third person, consults the will or judgment of another; in the second person, it inquires concerning the intention or future action of another. Thus, "*Shall* I go with you?" "When *shall* we see you again?" "When *shall* I receive it?" "When *shall* I get well?" "When *shall* we get there?" "*Shall* he come with us?" "*Shall* you demand indemnity?" "*Shall* you go to town to morrow?" "What *shall* you do about it?"

Will, in an interrogative sentence, in the second person, asks concerning the wish, and, in the third person, concerning the purpose or future action of others. Thus, "*Will* you have an apple?" "*Will* you go with me to my uncle's?" "*Will* he be of the party?" "*Will* they be willing to receive us?" "When *will* he be here?"

Will cannot be used interrogatively in the first person singular or plural. We cannot say, "*Will* I go?" "*Will* I help you?" "*Will* I be late?" "*Will* we get there in time?" "*Will* we see you again soon?"

Official courtesy, in order to avoid the semblance of compulsion, conveys its commands in the *you-will* form instead of the strictly grammatical *you-shall* form. It says, for example, "You will proceed to Key West, where you will find further instructions awaiting you."

A clever writer on the use of *shall* and *will* says that whatever concern's one's beliefs, hopes, fears, likes, or dislikes, cannot be expressed in conjunction with *I will*. Are there no exceptions to this rule?

If I say, "I think I *shall* go to Philadelphia to-morrow," I convey the impression that my going depends upon circumstances beyond my control; but if I say I think I *will* go to Philadelphia to-morrow," I convey the impression that my going depends upon circumstances within my control,—that my going or not depends on mere inclination. We certainly must say, "I fear that I *shall* lose it;" "I hope that I *shall* be well;" "I believe that I *shall* have the ague;" "I hope that I *shall* not be left alone;" "I fear that we *shall* have bad weather;" "I *shall* dislike the country;" "I *shall* like the performance." The writer referred to, asks, "How can one say, 'I *will* have the headache'?" I answer, very easily, as every young women knows. Let us see; "Mary, you know you promised John to drive out with him to-morrow; how *shall* you get out of it?" "Oh, I *will* have the headache!" We request that people *will* do thus or so, and not that they *shall*. Thus, "It is requested that no one *will* leave the room."

Shall is rarely, if ever, used for *will*; it is *will* that is used for *shall*. Expressions like the following are common: "Where *will* you be next week? "I *will* be at home." "We *will* have dinner at six o'clock." "How *will* you go about it?" "When *will* you begin?" "When *will* you set out?" "What *will* you do with it?" In all such expressions, when it is a question of mere future action on the part of the person speaking or spoken to, the auxiliary must be *shall* and not *will*.

Should and *would* follow the regimen of *shall* and *will*. *Would* is often used for *should*; *should* rarely for *would*. Correct speakers say, "I *should* go to town to-morrow if I had a horse." "I *should* not; I *should* wait for better weather." "We *should* be glad to see you." "We *should* have started earlier, if the weather had been clear." "I *should* like to go to town, and *would* go if I could." "I *would* assist you if I could." "I *should* have been ill if I had gone." "I *would* I were home again!" "I *should* go fishing to day if I were home." "I *should* so like to go to Europe?" "I *should* prefer to see it first." "I *should* be delighted." "I *should* be glad to have you sup with me." "I knew that I *should* be ill." "I feared that I *should* lose it." "I hoped that I *should* see him." "I thought that I *should* have the ague." "I hoped that I *should* not be left alone." "I was afraid that we *should* have bad weather." "I knew I *should* dislike the country." "I *should* not like to do it, and *will* not [determination] unless compelled to." x 173.

"Now you *shall* have three ladies walk to gather flowers, and then we must believe the stage to be a garden. By and by we hear news of a ship-wreck in the same place; then we are to blame if we accept it not for a rock. On the back of that comes out a hideous monster with fire and smoke, and then the miserable beholders are bound to take it for a cave; while in the mean time two armies fly in, represented with swords and bucklers; and then what hard heart *will* not receive it for a pitched field?" SIDNEY.

As, besides the general fault of prolixity and indistinctness, this sentence contains several inaccuracies, I *will* be obliged to enter into a minute discussion of its structure and parts. *Blair* I 316.

A young men's Institute for Discussion on Self-improvement is reported in a Scottish provincial paper to have met and discussed the question, "*Shall* the material universe be destroyed?" i 176.

"The Edinburg *Review* denounces the distinction of *shall* and *will*, by their neglect of which the Scotch are so often betrayed, as one of the most capricious and inconsistent of all imaginable irregularities, and as at variance not less with original etymology than with former usage. Prof. Marsh regards it as a verbal quibble, which will soon disappear from our language. It is a quibble, just as any distinction is a quibble to persons who are too dull, too lazy or too careless to comprehend it. With as much propriety might the distinction between the indicative and subjunctive forms of the verb, or the distinction between *farther* and *further*, *strong* and *robust*, *empty* and *vacant*, be pronounced a verbal quibble. Sir Edmund W. Read has shown that the difference is not one which has an existence only in the pedagogue's brain, but that it is as real and legitimate as that between *be* and *am*, and dates back as far as Wickliffe and Chaucer, while it has also the authority of Shakspere." r 371.

SHAMEFACED (for *shamefast*). a 230.

Shay (for *chaise*). tt 541. Vulgar. W. Wb.

Shimmy (for *shirt*). x 176.

SHIRE. "A universal pleonasm used by Americans in speaking of the *County of Berkshire*, forgetful of the fact that *shire* (a share) means the same thing as county." tt 254.

Shoe-horn (for *shoeing-horn*). a 232.

Shore (for *sheared*). "I should be rather surprised to hear anything but *shore* in England." v 139.

SHOULD. See SHALL.

SHOVE. "Not very elegant word." y 16.

SHOW, preferable to *shew*. z, i 40.

SHREWD. "The weakness of the world's moral indignation against evil causes a multitude of words which once conveyed intensest moral reprobation gradually to convey none at all, or it may be even praise. *Shrewd* and *shrewdness* must be classed among these." p 191.

Shut to (for *shut*). tt 633.

Shut too (for *shut to*). i 35.

SICK. See ILL. tt 543.

SIGNATURE. "A man's signature, we are told, is at the bottom of his letter, and therefore he writes *over* his signature! But—answering a precisian according to his preciseness—the signature was not there when the man wrote the letter: it was added afterward. How, then, was the letter written *over* the signature? This is the very lunacy of literalism. A man writes under a signature, whether the signature is at the top, or the bottom, or the middle of his letter."—a 190. x 177.

SILLY "Has successively meant (1) *blessed*, (2) *innocent*, (3) *harmless*, (4) *weakly, foolish*." p 192. ppp 118.

SINCE. Must be followed by the perfect tense, not the past; as when Dr. Johnson says: "Authors who wrote *since* the accession of Elizabeth." v 9, x 178.

——— (for *ago*). "*Since* is often used for ago, but *ago* never for *since*." x 178.

SIRNAME (for *surname*). y 214, r 318, ppp 369.

SIS. Not an abbreviation of *sister*. a 280.

Sit on (for *sit in*, as a member of). "In this year Governor Randolph was to be chosen to *sit on* the Legislature, but Mr. Jefferson was long violently opposed to such a plan."—TUCKER'S *Life of Jefferson*, I, 319. tt 252. See ON.

SLAB-SIDED. "Applied to persons of unreliable character; taken from *slabs*, outside pieces of timber which occasionally serve to make country bridges of a peculiarly unstable and unsafe character." tt 544. Not given by W.

SLICK (for *sleek*). pp 201.

SLIM. Correctly applied to *attendance, excuse*. s 184.

SMALL-POX. See ALMS.

Smell of (for *smell*). x 196.

SMUG. "It still means *adorned*, but seeks to present the very adornment and smoothness which it

implies in a ridiculous, ignoble point of view." p 198.

SNOB. "Thackeray immortalized *snob* in his celebrated "papers"; and though the word is not to be recommended, it must be allowed that it is very expressive." y 177.

So (for *as*). See As. tt 648. "And the breath of the people is like the voice of an exterminating angle, not so killing but so secret"—*Jermy Taylor.* That is, in such wise. It would be well to note after what time *as* became the correlatives to *so*, and even, as in this instance, the preferable substitute. We should have written *as* in both places, probably, but at all events in the latter, transplacing the sentences *as secret though not so killing* ; or *not so killing but quite as secret.* Coleridge v. 141.

So much so. The shipments are large, *so much so* as to tax the capacity of the various lines. x 179.

SOCIABLE (for *social*). "The meaning of *sociable* is fitted for society, ready for companionship, quick to unite with others—generally for pleasure. *Social* expresses rather the relations of men in society, communities or commonwealths." a 161.

SOLEMINZE. "Now sanctioned by the best orators." tt 240.

SOLIDARITY. y 105. Solidity, one old word to denote the idea which it conveys, could never, from its ambiguity, find general entertainment." v 310 pp 122.

SOME (for *about*, "*some* five miles.") "It would be difficult to find in any tongue another word or phrase which has such simplicity of origin and structure, and such length of authorative usage in its support, as this." a 257.

——— (for *somewhat*). *Some* better, to-day. x 180.

SOMEBODY ELSE'S. See ANYBODY ELSE'S.

Somewheres (for *some where*). d 25

SORT. See KIND on 74.

Sparrowgrass. v 161. "A corruption of Asparagus." W.

SPARE (for *grant, vouchsafe*). "Mr. Macaulay might have *spared* (vouchsafed) a passing eulogy to those illustratrious philosophers and inventors," *N. Brit. Rev.* x 389, a 55.

SPECIAL. "A much overworked word." a 162.

SPECIALITY. } The suggestion that they should
SPECIALTY } be used discriminatively is worthy of consideration. aa 477, x 180.

SPECIOUS FALLACY. x 180.

SPINSTER. A name that was often applied to women of evil life, in that they were set the enforced labor of spinning." p 197.

SPLENDID. "The use of *splendid* to express great elegance, is coarse." a 163, x 180.

Splendidious. f 153. Obsolete W. Wb.

SPONTANEOUS (for *voluntary*). The falsity of the notion that makes *spontaneous* and *voluntary*

synonyms would be instantly recognized, did we speak of "voluntary combustion." c 55.

Spoonsful (for *spoonfuls*). i 28, n 63, r 364.

STAMPEDE. "Can in no sense be said to belong to our language." y 181.

STAND UPON (for *insist upon*). aa 499.

STAND-POINT (for *point-of-view*). a 231, 443, d 34, v 289, x 180, X, y 49. "No doubt an improvement on *point-of-view*, as being a closer and therefore more convenient expression." y 49.

START (for *set out*). X.

STARVATION. "It is said that Mr. Dundas, afterward Lord Melville, got his nickname from a new word which he introduced in a speech in the House of Commons, in 1775, on the American War. He was the first to use the word *starvation* (a hybrid formation, in which a Saxon root was united with a Latin ending), and was ever afterwards called '*Starvation* Dundas!'" r 276, s 53, tt 552, y 51, v 279.

State (for *say*). a 163, X.

STICKLER. "Slightly contemptuous term." f 124.

STORE (for the English *shop*). tt 802.

Stopping (for *staying*). At what hotel are you *stopping?* "'If you come at any time within ten miles of my house, just *stop.*'" r 359, d 73, tt 554, x 181. Colloquial. Wb.

STORM (for *rain*). "A *storm* is a tumult, a commotion of the elements; but rain may fall as gently

as mercy." a 163, x 181. "Often a fall of rain or snow." Wb.

STORY (for *storey*, as the landing of a house). y 214.

STRAIGHTWAY. Better than *immediately*. x 181.

STRATEGIC (for *stratagatic*) d 32.

STRUM. "Strum or thrum should be used, and not drum, where the noisy and unskillful fingering of a musical instrument is meant." g 43.

Stupendious (for *stupendous*). Milton used this form, but it is still a cockneyism. DeFoe wrote *stupenduous*. v 160.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. n 79. See i 211.

SUBSIDE. As applied to persons is a modern slang term, expressive of their giving up, or at least beginning silent. "Therefore the doughty General *subsided*."

Substraction (for *subtraction*). v. 119. Only in the sense of the withdrawing or withholding of some right. W. Wb.

SUCCEED (for *give success*). "If Providence *succeed* us." r 865.

Such (for *so*). *Such* a high spire. r 353 x 190. "*Such an extravagant* young man," for *so extravagant a* young man. z 122.

Suicide (as a verb). "Its inadmissability depends not upon its noun form, but upon its meaning." aa 310, tt 555.

"I wonder what kind of an event an *unsuccessful suicide* is." aa 411.

SUMMARIZE. "Frequently met with in the writings of good authors." tt 240, Rare. W. Wb.

SUMMONS (for *summon*, verb) x 190, n 113. Rare W. Wb.

SUMMONS. See ALMS. But see i 31 tt 555.

SUNG (for *sang*, preterite). x 179. Obsolescent Wb. W.

SUPERVISE (for *oversee*). a 129.

SUPERSEDE often wrongly spelled *supercede* c 55.

Superior (for *able, virtuous*). See INFERIOR.

SUPERLATIVE (for *comparative* degree, in speaking of two). "Superfluous as this dual form may be, neglect of it is contrary to established usage." c 73, r 352. But see LAST.

Suppositious (for *imaginary*). x 191.

SURE (for *surely*). "A mere affirmative expletive." tt 639.

SURNAME. "From the French *surnom*, meaning additional name, and should not, therefore, be spelled *sirname*, as if it meant the name of one's sire." r 313.

SUSTAIN (for *suffer*). i 251.

SWEAT of his brow (for *sweat of his face*). Genesis III, 19). d 106.

SWELL (as a noun.) "A very convenient and ex-

pressive word, used now by the best speakers of English without hesitation." aa 485.

SYMPATHY WITH (for *sympathy for*). vv. 19. *Sympathy* when synoyomous with commiseration "is commonly followed by *for*; the verb sympathize is followed by *with*." Wb.

Synonymous (for *identical*) "Our interest in Persia is *synonymous* with that of the Persians." —A. ARNOLD. c 55.

T.

Table-board. aa 418.

TABOO. X.

Take in (for *dupe*). v 125. Vulgar. W., Wb.

TAKE IT (for *understand it*). aa 499. See i 230.

TAKE (for *have*, as of food). "The verb *to take* is open to the being considered a vulgar verb when used in reference to dinner, tea, or general refreshments. 'Will you *take* some tea?' 'Will you *take* some mutton?' 'Will you take some soup?' In fact, any request which has in its object the fortifying of the inner man, if prefaced by 'Will you *take*,' is not considered to be *comme il faut*, the verb in favor for the offering of these civilities being the verb *to have*. Why the one verb should be in fashion, and the other out of favor, is not difficult of comprehension; and society may be congratulated upon its insistance on having the right verb in the right place, providing that the verb *to take* be taken to mean 'to seize what is not given,' 'to catch by surprise or artifice,' 'to lay hold on,' 'to snatch, to seize, or to get hold of a thing in almost any way,' leaving out of the question any other application of this verb; while the verb *to have*, when used in this sense, must be taken to mean 'to obtain, to enjoy, to possess:' thus all enjoyment would

appear to be derived through the verb *to take.*"—*Society Small Talk*, 317.

TALENT (for *talents*, as a man of *talent*). v 61, ppp 114, X.

TALENTED. "I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented* stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not *shillinged, farthinged, tenpenced*, etc.? The formation of a passive participle from a noun is a license that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse." h —, i 109, X. On the other hand, see v 61–76, c 57, tt 557, y 193, v 70. "Still it were well that, before employing *talented*, we should first consider whether *clever* would not serve our turn as well or better." c 57. See DESIRABILITY.

Tall (for *extravagant*). y 180.

Talk (for *speak*). "A child may be able to *speak*, that is, to say *mamma* and *papa*, but not to *talk*, that is, to put words together intelligently." aa 407. We *speak* French, but *talk* is not transitive.

TANGENTIAL (for *tangental*). a 217. But see vv 63.

TAPIS. X.

TARPAULIN. "Not any longer used except in the case of the shorter form of *tar* for sailor." p 206. Dean Trench undoubtedly means, "Not any longer used for sailor except in the shorter form of *tar*."

TASTE OF (for *taste*). x 196. So of *smell*.

TASTY. "Shall we say *tasty?* A milliner, as Coleridge remarks, might." f 251.

TEA. "In English and German, the word *tea* has, within the last couple of centuries, arbitrarily taken the place of *decoction*, as in the forms *beef tea*, etc." s 224, tt 395. "*Tea* is no less or more than *tea;* and while we call strong broth *beef-tea*, or a decoction of cammomile flowers *cammomile tea*, we cannot consistently laugh at Biddy when she asks whether we will have *tay tay* or *coffee tay*." a 163.

TEAM. Unsettled whether it includes the vehicle. r 254.

Technique. aa 493.

TECHNOLOGY. "For *terminology*, should also be mentioned as an ignorant Gallicism which seems to be creeping into use." v 175.

Teeth-ache (for *tooth-ache*). So "*white-teethed* maids."—HOWELLS. "A noun used as an adjective expresses an abstract idea, and when by the introduction of the plural form this idea is broken up into a collective multitude of individuals, it falls ludicrously into concrete ruin." a 189.

Telegrapher (for *telegraphist*). a 215. But see vv 59.

TELEGRAM. "Used first by the editor of the Albany *Journal*, April 6, 1852." tt 559. "*Telegraph* is equally good as a verb expressing the act of writing, and as a noun expressing the thing written. * * In *monograph*, *epigraph*, and *paragraph* the last syllable represents γράφη, = a writing; in

monogram, epigram, and *diagram,* the last syllable represents γράμμα, = an engraved character, a letter." But see vv 41, 46, a 233. "There were plenty of faults pointed out in its structure, and plenty of substitutes proposed for it by the fault-finders. Several of the substitutes were doubtless better and more correctly formed; but, in the words of the old epitaph, 'physicians was in vain'; the term was made, launched, accepted, adopted." s 173, y 201, tt 557. "And then there is, as against the exact, but surfeiting, *telegrapheme,* our lawless *telegram,* to which is strictly applicable the maxim of the civilians as regards a clandestine marriage: 'Fieri non debuit, sed, factum, valet.'" v 158.

TELL. Properly to *count.* "The accurate metaphor is *to tell a tale,* from the act of counting a number; in which sense the Book of Exodus mentions that the Israelites were compelled to deliver their *tale* of bricks." So in *untold* gold, the sum *twice-told;* and hence to *toll* a bell, and nine *tailors* (tellers, strokes of the bell, three for a child, six for a woman, nine for a man) make a man. s 70–73. For *I can't tell,* meaning *I don't know,* see tt 641.

TEMPER. "Used by Americans in the majority of cases to denote passion, while in England it expresses, on the contrary, the control of passion." tt 559.

TENOR (for *tenour*). "With the *u* means continity of state, but without it, signifies a certain clef in music." bb 49.

TERM (for *clause*). Used of language, signifies not a clause but a word. i 196.

TEST. v 300.

THAN (as a preposition). "Prof. Bain defends 'the use of *me*, *him*, after the conjunction *than*, in whose favor there is the authority of an extensive, if not predominating, usage: 'She was neither better nor wiser *than* you or me.'—*Thackeray*. Universal usage could hardly, it seems to us, justify this departure from a general rule, such departure being always unnecessary, and often leading to serious ambiguity. Once admit it, and how can you decide whether 'You know him better than *me*' means 'You know him better than you know me,' or you know him better than I do?'" c 160, x 197. Alford, relying mainly upon *than whom*, as an illustration, *than who* being intolerable, defends the objective, and says that *than me* is curiously confirmative of what has been sometimes observed, that men in ordinary converse shrink, in certain cases, from the use of the bare nominative of the personal pronoun. i 153, 199. But see bb 94. See AS.

Than (for *when*). "The English Admiral was hardly in the Channel *than* he was driven * * ." FROUDE a 49.

See PREFER, SCARCELY. "In modern usage, *than* is used only after comparatives, to introduce the standard of comparison." c 123, 'y 206.

THANKS (for *thank you*). In questionable taste.

x 200. A fashion has come in in regard to the good old phrase, *Thank you*, which is now abreviated to *Thanks*. This is fashionable just now, but it cannot be called cordial or grammatical. It is as if you did your politeness up in a ball and threw it at the head of your friend. No one is hurt by a cordial *Thank you*.

THAT (for *who*, or *which*). "*Who* or *which* connect two coördinate sentences, *that* being 'the proper restrictive, explicative, limiting or defining relative, the relative of the adjective sentence.' c 79. Thus 'There were very few passengers, *who* escaped without serious injury,' means that all the passengers were saved. 'There were very few passengers *that* escaped without serious injury,' means that nearly all were either lost or injured." c 79, m 69, pp 235, x 200. "There are cases in which *that* is properly used when applied to persons, instead of *who:* 1st, when it follows the interrogative *who;* or an adjective in the superlative degree; as, 'Who *that* has any sense of right would reason thus?' 'He was the oldest person *that* I saw.' 2d, When it follows the pronominal adjective *same;* as, 'He was the same man *that* I saw before.' 3d, When persons make but a *part* of the antecedent; as 'The man and things *that* he mentioned.' 4th, After an antecedent introduced by the expletive *it;* as 'It was I, not he, that did it." W. "If the relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, and is not properly explanatory or restrictive, *who* or *which* (not *that*) is employed." Wb.

This distinction in the use of *that* as a restrictive is comparatively modern. Blair (Lecture xx) censures Addison for saying "A man of a polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures *that* the vulgar are not capable of receiving," saying, "In some cases we are indeed obliged to use *that* for a relative in order to avoid the ungraceful repetition of *which* in the same sentence. But when we are laid under no necessity of this kind, *which* is always the preferable word."

——— (for *as*). "In the same sense *that* I have considered it." v 257.

——— (for *such, so*). "To *that* degree *as* was never known." v 257, x 206.

——— (for *this*). "*This* and *these* refer to persons and things *present*, or under immediate consideration; *that* and *there* to persons or things *not present*, or not under immediate consideration; or if either of these, one degree further removed than the others of which are used *this* and *there*. * * I have a Scottish friend who always designates the book which he has in his hand as *that book;* the portfolio he is turning over as *those drawings*. We have this usage in England, but it carries another meaning. If I have a book in my hand, and say '*That book will make a great sensation,*' I mean to remove my own and my hearers' attention from the particular volume, or even the present consideration of its contents, and to describe it in its general, and as it were historical, affect on the world." i 78.

——— (the conjunction too often omitted). d 70. "One would say, "I told him I had called on General Taylor," omitting the conjunction, *that* before the second member of the period; but if we employed Romance words, we should more probably retain the conjunction, as, "I informed him *that* I had paid my respects to the President." w 168.

THAT MUCH, THIS MUCH. } "I believe both expressions to be correct; not so elegant perhaps as *thus much*, but at the same time more fitted for colloquial use." i 82. So of *this high, that tall.* "There is one use of *that* which is indefensible; when it is used as a qualifying word with adjectives *not denoting extent*, and when itself must be explained by *to that extent.*" i 82.

The (omitted after *either* and *or*). "Result is not only slovenly English, but actual confusion." aa 412. Omitted before adjectives. x 206.

The day (for *to-day*). i 79.

Their (after a singular). "But if a customer wishes you to injure *their* foot or to disfigure it, you are to refuse *their* pleasure." RUSKIN. *His* is the representative pronoun, as *mankind* includes both men and women. To use "his or her" in cases of this kind seems to me very finical and pedantic.' aa 416, 421.

THEN (as an adjective). The *then* king. r 348, x 207. "Often used elliptically, like an adjective, for the *then* existing." Wb. "To have enabled

Scott or his friends to bear his *then* condition." —SHAIRP.

Thereafter (for *thenceforth*). vv 109.

THEWS. "It is a remarkable evidence of the influence of Shakspere upon the English language, that while, so far as yet has been observed, every other writer, one single instance excepted, employs *thews* in the sense of manners, qualities of mind and disposition, the fact that, as often as he employs it, it is in the sense of nerves, muscular vigor, has quite overborne the other use; which once so familiar in our literature, has now passed away." p 207, q 117.

Think for (for *think*). You will find he knows more than you *think for*. x 207, n 90.

This much (for *thus much* by way of apology).

This twenty years (for *these twenty years*). z 120.

THITHER (for *there*). See WHITHER.

Those people (for *that people* or *those* inhabitants). z 114.

Those sort of things. See KIND. x 207.

Those who (for *they that*). "*That* and *those*, as demonstrative adjectives, refer backward, and are not therefore well suited for forward reference." BAIN. x 208.

THUNDERSTRUCK. "Our language seems to have nearly established a difference between the two forms *thunder struck* and *thunder stricken*, using the

latter to express the actual sense of *blasting*, which the former, now meaning only great surprise, is no longer able to convey." s 120,

Tide (formerly used for *hour*, and vice versa). a 235, y 207.

TILL. "It seemed long *till* that foolish voice was stilled."—HOWELL. "So this barbarous use of *till* peculiar to the West." vv 107.

TIRESOME (for *tiring*). "A *tiresome* journey." y 182.

To. "Equally remarkable is the word *to* as a kind of expletive, the infinitive of the verb that might follow it being universally omitted," as I meant to ask him *to*, would you like *to*? tt 560, x 209.

To (for *at*; especially in *to* home and after *to be*). tt 560, x 209.

To (for *toward*). "Assuming an attitude *to* him." FRONDE. a 50,

To (separated from the infinitive). See INFINITIVE. x 209.

To the muzzle (of loaded guns). d 95.

TOGETHER (superfluous). We conversed *together*. z 118.

TONGUE (for *language*). x 198.

Tortuous (for *torturous*). "Here is a Massachusetts lawyer speaking of 'unjust and *tortuous* legislation.' The context clearly shows that *torturous* was the word he designed to use, though probably

he has never noticed that these are two words of entirely distinct origin and widely different meaning."—*N. C. Advocate.*

TOTAL. See COMPLETE.

TOWARD. See FORWARD. x 209. "The double forms, *toward* and *towards*, which occur in King James's Bible, are explained in the same way, as also the employment or omission of the final *s* in other words of the same ending in other English books of that century. It should, however, be here remarked that in all the words ending in *—ward* which are used in the first editions of that translation, with the exception of *towards* and *afterwards*, the *s* is constantly omitted, according to what seems to be the fashionable modern usage; although, as I think, the *s* final ought to be retained in employing words with this ending as adverbs and prepositions, and dropped when they serve as adjectives." w 431.

TRADITION. "Webster in his dictionary actually limits its sense to *oral communication without written memorials*, a limitation the strict accuracy of which is, however, disproved, strangely enough by the very instance he quotes in its support: 'Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which you have been taught, whether *by word*, or an *epistle*' (2 Thess. ii. 15)." s 52.

TRAMP (as a noun). d 129.

TRANSPIRE (for *take place.*) "So I find it said in a prominent New York newspaper, that 'the Mexican war *transpired* in 1847.' The writer might as

well—and, considering the latitude in which the battles were fought, might better—have said that the Mexican war perspired in 1847. There is a very simple test of the correct use of *transpire*. If the phrase *take place* can be substituted for it, and the intended meaning of the sentence is preserved, its use is unquestionably wrong; if the other colloquial phrase, *leak out*, can be put in its place, its use is correct." a 166, aa 392, x 210. In its etymology the word *anecdote* ("not given out") has the same restriction. r 289. "John Randolph, of Virginia, had a very tender ear for good English, and when, one day, a Member of Congress used the word *transpire* repeatedly, and always in the sense of occurring or taking place, he bore it for a time, but finally lost all patience: 'May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?' he asked. 'Certainly,' said the speaker 'Well,' said Randolph, 'if you use the word *transpire* once more, I shall expire.'" tt 562. "This use of it has been censured by both English and American writers." W.

TRANSPIRE (for *sweat*). "For the arrival of which you have been praying, trembling, hoping, despairing, *sw*———, (I beg your pardon, I believe the word is not used in good society), and *transpiring*, for the last hour."—THACKERAY. "Manner is the constant *transpiration* of character."—MACKINTOSH.

TREAT (or *treat of* a subject). Indifferent. i 116.

TRIALS (for *afflictions*, by an irreligious man). a 62.

TRIFLING MINUTLÆ. r 359, x 210.

TROOPING (of a boy). "'Trooping like a colt.'—IRVING." This reminds Mr. Blackley of the Irish soldier who captured three prisoners by surrounding them. s 106.

Truism (for *truth*). "A truism is a self-evident truth; *a* truth, not merely the truth in the form of a true assertion of fact. Thus: the sun is bright, is not a *truism:* it is a self-evident *fact*, but not a self-evident *truth*." a 169.

TRIUMPHANT (for *triumphal*). Obsolete and rare. Wb.

Try (for *make*). *Try* an experiment. r 349, x 211.

Try and (for *try to*). r 365, d 113, bb 168.

TUITION. "One defends another most effectually who imparts to him those principles and that knowledge whereby he shall be able to defend himself; and therefore our modern use of *tuition* as teaching is a deeper one than the earlier, which made it to mean external rather than internal protection." p 213.

U.

UGLY (for *ill-tempered*). r 862. "H. REEVES states that a British traveller, walking one day in the suburbs of Boston, saw a woman on a doorstep whipping a screaming child. 'Good woman', said he, 'why do you whip the boy so severely?' She answered, 'Because he is so *ugly*.' The Englishman walked on, and put down in his journal: Mem. American mothers are so cruel as to whip their children because they are not handsome." tt 563, x 211.

ULT. (for *last month*). a 169.

Ultroneous (for *voluntary*). c 57. Obsolete. W., Wb.

UN-. See IN-.

Uncreditable. v 260. Obsolete. W. Wb.

UNBEKNOWN. x 211. Colloquial. Wb.

UNDERHANDED (for *underhand*). r 357, x 211, d 19.

UNDERNEATH (for *beneath*). d 25.

Undisprivacied. "It is good English, but not because Mr. Lowell used it." a 407. But Mr. Hall protests against it "explicitly and emphatically." v 193.

UNEXCEPTIONABLY (for *unexceptionally*). "These observations are not to be considered as *unexceptionably* constant, but as containing general or predom-

inant truth."—DR. JOHNSON. v 201. The form "*unexceptionally*" is not given by either W. or Wb.

UNION. "The Elder Pliny tells us that the name *unio* had not very long before his time begun to be given [cf *is being done*] to a pearl in which all chiefest [?] excellencies, size, roundness, smoothness, whiteness, weight, met and, so to speak were *united*; and as late as Jeremy Taylor the word *union* was often employed by our best writers in this sense, namely that of a pearl of rare and transcendent beauty." p 218.

Unique (for *beautiful*). "A thing is *unique* when it is the only one of its kind, whether it is good or bad, ugly or beautiful." aa 375.

UNIVERSAL. See ALL. x 211.

UNIVERSE (for *world*). d 93.

UNPRINCIPLED. "Too firmly established in English to admit of challenge." c 56.

UNRAVEL. } "JOHNSON sanctions the use of the
UNRIP. }

negative prefix of these two words, but RICHARDSON and WEBSTER condemn it as superfluous. WALTON in his *Angler*, tells an amusing anedcdote touching the two words. We heard, he says, a high contention among the beggars, whether it was easiest to *rip* a cloak or *unrip* a cloak. One beggar affirmed it was all one; but that was denied by asking her, if doing and undoing were all one. Then another said 'twas easiest to *unrip* a cloak, for that was to let it alone; but she was answered by asking

how she could *unrip* it, if she let it alone." r 324. "Fuller even employs the verb to *ungray hair* in the sense of to pull out gray hairs." y 155.

UNREADABLE (for *illegible*). ppp 299. Allowed by W.

UNVALUED. "This and *unvaluable* have been usefully desynonymized; so that *invaluable* means now having a value greater than can be estimated, *unvalued* esteemed to have no value at all." p 319.

UNWELL. "To say truth, in the vernacular language of England, *unwell* is not commonly employed, except between men, in the general sense of *indisposed*. Women avoid it, unless talking among themselves; and then they use it for the most part euphemistically." v 125. See remarks on another word. tt.

Up (as a verb). "*Ups* and tells me all." tt 563.

UPWARD OF (for *more than*). x 211,

USE. "We find rather curious combinations. I *didn't use*, I *hadn't used*, I *wasnt used*. This latter would be legitimate enough if the verb were *used to*, meaning *accustomed by use to*. We may say, I *wasn't used to* the practice. But it will be plain that it is a different meaning of which I am now speaking. A friend tells me that in his part of the world the people say *didn't used to was;* and a midland correspondant in his town, even in good society. *used to could*. If you ask me what we are to say in this case, I must reply that I can answer very well

on paper, but not so well for the purposes of common talk. *I used not to see him at my uncle's*, does not convey the idea that it was not your habit to meet him there. It rather means that he was there, but that for some unexplained reason you did not see him. You meant to express something which it *was* your practice *not to do*, but something which it *was not* your practice *to do*. *I never used* is better, but it may be too strong. I am afraid there is no refuge but in the inelegant word *needn't*, to which I suppose most of us have many times been driven." i 228.

USED TO BE. tt 646.

UTTER (for *perfect*). a 170. "We can say *utter* discord, but not *utter* concord." x 211.

—— (for *say*). x 211.

Uttermost (for *innermost*). "Penetrated the *uttermost* recesses."—LANDOR. c 22.

V.

Vast (for *large*). x 212.

Vengeance (for *revenge*). "*Vengeance* (with the verb *to avenge*) should never be ascribed save to God, or to men acting as the executors of his righteous doom." ppp 296.

VENTILATE (for *bring into discussion*). Defended, a 171. See DESIRABILITY. tt 564. Obsolete. W.

VERACITY (for *truth*.) "These two points have nothing more to do with the *veracity* of the Christian religion than chemistry."—DR. SCOTT. c 60. "Veracity is merely an anglicized Latin synonym of truthfulness. Truth *and* veracity is a weak pleonasm. But *veracity* is properly applied to persons, truth to things. A story is or is not true, a man is or is not veracious—if truthful is too plain a word." a 171, x 212.

Verandah (for *porch*). r 108.

VERBAL (for *oral*). "To this very phrase, 'by *word* of mouth,' we may perhaps ascribe the error of using *verbal* for *oral*. So in Moore's *Life of Byron*, p. 3, there is quoted a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, who speaks of 'good reasons that I can tell you when we meet, *fitter for words than writing*,' as if one could write, any more than speak, without words." c 57.

VERBALS (without 's) "'Poor livings in the diocese of Oxford are a scandal, but Mr. *Disraeli prescribing* polity and *dictating* the doctrines of the Church of England are [is] a greater.' Here *are* would have been right, had the reviewer written 'Mr. Disraeli's.' One man's actions may be more than one, *i. e.*, plural, but the man himself cannot be so." c 135.

VERITY (for *truth*). r 103.

VERY. "In the third edition of Professor Maximilian Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language* we are informed that 'in fact, *very* pleased and *very* delighted are Americanisms which may be heard even in this country.' * * The phrases just named become however in Professor Müller's fourth edition simply 'expressions which may be heard in many drawing-rooms.' * * And there they were heard, without question, four or five centuries ago." v 54. "Before participles, *very* is followed by *much*, or, more rarely, by some nearly equivalent adverb." Wb.

"This very small word is very often used in the English language when a sentence would be very much stronger and the meaning very much more forcible without it. If a man has not much hair on the top of his head, it is not enough for people to say simply that he is bald, but he is very bald. A man is not stingy, but he is very stingy, when the one good strong word 'stingy' would put the whole point forcibly. A doctor of divinity is not learned, but very learned; a doctor of medicine is not crotchety, he is very crotchety, while a lawyer is not cun-

ning, but very cunning. In the same way, a young lady is not handsome, but very handsome. The qualifier has become so common that it is weakening to the word it is joined to. In nine cases out of ten where *very* is used to intensify human speech, a single, bold word without the *very* would hit the meaning like a hammer, and drive it home with a directness unknown to clogged and hampered expression.

"'Very seems to be a word designed by providence for young ladies to express their feelings with. This portion of the community probably could not get on without their adverb, but the English of the rest of the race would be strengthened if the little qualifier were delegated almost wholly to the fair class to whom it belongs. It creeps into our literature as insidiously as the measles into a family of fifteen, and, once there, it stays like an office-seeker. It breaks out everywhere, even in the most nightoned and 'cultivated' writing. A newspaper, which is authority on the art of literary composition, prints, for instance, a thrilling description of a brilliant party. Every lady present was very much this or that. Mrs. Blank, who was a very intimate friend of Mrs. General Dash, wore a very handsome green satin dress, and had a very handsome silver comb in her back hair. Mrs. General Dash wore an exceedingly becoming dress, which was very elaborately made. Two young ladies, whose dresses were exceedingly becoming and very graceful, were accompanied by a young man who had a very light

moustache. Everybody was either 'very,' or 'exceedingly,' or 'most highly' something. The air bristled with superlatives.

"It combines instruction with amusement to count the 'veries' in a column of newspaper advertisements. A 'general housework' applicant is not content with being a respectable woman and a good cook. She is a very respectable woman and a very good cook. It is enough, in all conscience, to be said of a woman that she is a superior waitress. Superior itself means better than good, but this uncommon waitress tacks on the word 'very,' too, and thus becomes very better than good.

"The climax of veriness is reached, however, by a girl. She is 'a very competent cook, understands waiting at table in a very efficient manner, and is in all respects very first-class.' 'In all respects very first-class qualifications' is good. It is only equalled by the young man who was a very perfect horseman and rode a very black horse. A fine example, too, of the redundant 'very' is the reply of the old tar who was blown overboard at Trafalgar, and rescued with much difficulty, and who, long afterwards, being asked by a sympathetic lady how he felt on that occasion, answered: 'Wet, ma'am, very wet.'" —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

VICINITY. Say New York and *its* vicinity, not New York and vicinity. a 172, x 214.

Violincello (for *violoncello*). "There was a stringed instrument which has long been disused, and which was called the *violone*. It was large, and

very different from the *violino*. A small instrument of the kind was made, and called the *violoncello* (*cello* being an Italian diminutive); and this, somewhat modified, is the modern instrument of that name. *Violincello* would be the name of a little violin; whereas a *violoncello* is four times as large as a violin. A similar contraction of word and thing has given us *clarinet* (*clarinetto*) from *clarino*." a 101.

VIVACITY. "*Longevity* is a comparatively modern word in the language. *Vivacity*, which has now acquired the mitigated sense of liveliness, served instead of it, keeping in English the original sense which *vivacitas* had in Latin." p 222.

VOCATION. See AVOCATION.

Vulgar (for *immodest*). a 172, x 215. "The word 'vulgarity' was formerly thought to mean indecent; now it simply means bad manners. To be vulgar is to be inadmissible to society. *Vulgar* people are low, mean, coarse, plebeian, no matter where the ever-turning wheel of fortune has placed them."—*The Queen*. The frequent use of this word as a term of reproach is an exemplification of the sentiment intended to be condemned. "The creed of poetry," says Bishop Heber (Brampton Lectures, 1815), "is the creed of the *vulgar*." Suppose that, and that only, were quoted, how many would at once infer that he disapproved of poetry. But see how he goes on: "The lofty strains of Pindar resounded through the streets of Elis and Corinth, and amid the promiscuous and crowded solemnities

of republican festivals. Menander was the darling of the Athenian stage, and the hymn which placed Harmodious in the green and flowery island of the blessed, was chaunted by the potter at the wheel and enlivened the labors of the Piræan mariner." *Vulgar* means only *common*,—indeed, some even go so far as repeatedly to use the word common as significant of something beneath them. This is assumption in its most odious form.

WAGON. The English spelling is always *waggon*. tt 565.

WAINSCOT. In English building-trade, confined to a particular kind of oak that grows in Holland. p 223.

Want of (for *want with*). "What can the Emperor *want* of these provinces?" is very good English, if we mean, "what request has he to make of these provinces?" But if we mean, "what does he *want with* these provinces?" i. e,, "what need has he of these?" then it is a vulgarism." i 161.

War (for *dispute*). X.

Warn't (for *wasn't*). "Heard *only* as a vulgarism." i 95.

Was (for *is*, of general truths). r 366, x 215, d 111. See also i 164. See *you was*.

Was given, presented, etc. "Eternal vigilence is the price of liberty, and constant attention is the price of good English. There is one fault, originating, as we suppose, with our esteemed friends the reporters, which perpetually reappears

in spite of all castigation, and of which we find a startling example in the columns of yesterday's *Times*. Herr William Knaack, the clever German comedian, says our contemporary, was given a benefit at the Thalia Theatre last evening. This sort of phraseology is exceedingly vicious. It is hard to understand the depravity of its invention. It means that a benefit was given to Mr. Knaack, or that Mr. Knacck took a benefit; yet the infernal ingenuity of the reporters contrives to frame a sentence in which there are two nominatives and only one singular verb. The worst of it is that the corrupting influence extends even to writers who are ordinarly careful and elegant."—*N. Y. Sun*,

WAXEN. See GOLDEN.

Ways (for *way*). A good ways on.

WAY (for *weigh*, in the phrase *under weigh*). vv 107. *Under weigh* is not sanctioned by W. or Wb.

WEAPONED. a 407.

Wearies (for *is wearied*). He *wearies* of such stuff. r 844.

Well (as an adjective. "The *well* understanding of speech." e I 844.

WELL. "Used by Americans with peculiar fondness to begin almost every sentence, but especially an answer to a question. This custom seems to have originated in New England, where it is still most generally prevailing, in order to gain time before replying, as the Yankee is commonly accused of answering only by a new question. He therefore

dwells upon the *well*, perhaps even repeats it, and, as J. R. Lowell quaintly remarks, gives it 'a variety of shades of meaning, conveyed by the difference of intonation, and by prolonging or abbreviating, which I should vainly attempt to describe. A friend of mine told me that once he heard five different *wells*, like pioneers, precede the answer to an inquiry about the price of land." tt 566.

WENDED (for *went*). "'To *wend* one's way' is a perfectly correct expression. 'He *wended* his way' is caused by the writer's ignorance of the fact that *went*, which we use as the irregular preterite of the verb 'to go,' is in fact the regular preterite of the verb *to wend*." s 111. But see v 56.

Went (for *gone*, participle). v 58, n 80.

WERT (for *wast*). s 102. But see v 77.

What (superfluous). "Not a thing stolen, but *what* the sea gave it up again faithfully."—J. P. NEWMAN. This gross vulgarism much surprises us in Dr. Newman. It is still frequent in inferior writers." v 262, x 215

WHAT? (in reply to a question not understood). In answer to "Crito," you suggest in a late number of the *Spectator* that perhaps the best form of expression in answer to a question or speech not at once understood is the English "Beg pardon." It is certainly better than the common "Sir?" or "Madam?" or "What?" or (God forbid) "Which?" of this country, but it is, nevertheless, objectionable to Americans because it is not only very distinctive-

ly English, but it has become with certain snobs of our city, a very disgusting affection, noticeable particularly in the rising inflection and in the broad "a" and a long drawl of the phrase. Why not adopt the simple "Excuse me?" It expresses all the other does, and to my view is quite as musical and smooth. You were wrong in your article when you say that the only French equivalent is "Que ?" translated "What ?" "Quoi ?" is the French word for the American "What?" but you will never hear an educated Frenchman use the word "Quoi ?" in the place of the English "Beg pardon." Among the common people of Paris, on the street and in cafés, the usual demand for a repetition of something said, is "Comment?" in English "How?" and in polite socity, addressing ladies and persons of quality, the invariable phrase is "Plait-il?" "Please you or it ?" in English.

Better than all these, I suggest, is "Excuse me." —*Spectator*, St. Louis.

What (for *that*). I don't know but *what* I shall go. n 92.

WHARVES. Here we say *wharves*, while in England *wharfs* is considered alone admissible." tt 351, d 116.

WHETHER. "A contraction of *which of either*, and therefore cannot be correctly applied to more than two objects." r 351. Often improperly repeated, as, I have not decided *whether* I shall go or [*whether* I shall] stay. x 215, n 88.

WHETHER or no (for *whether or not*). d 137. "An esteemed correspondent, who devotes critical powers of unwonted acuteness to the discussion of questions of grammar and philology, favors us with his views against the ordinary colloquial phrase, 'whether or no.' Our correspondent admits that it is a well-established part of English speech. There is no colloquial phrase he says, so universal. Everybody uses it. And yet he goes on to argue that if it is analytically examined, it is not accurate. Well, what of that? The fact that it is idomatic, and that it is used by educated and intelligent people, is enough. There is no use in attempting to reconstruct the English tongue according to the iron rules of exact reasoning. The language is idiomatic; it is free; it is fluent; and that is what makes its excellence. If our correspondent had his own way, we fear he would do serious injury to one of the noblest instruments of human thought."—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHICH. Not the neuter of *who*, but a compound word made up of *who* and *like*. Hence in former usage *who* identifies, *which* classifies. i 91. Hall pronounces this distinction gratuitous. vv 7.

Which (for *that*). "She would be all *which* the Emperor could desire." FROUDE. a 49.

R. G. W. quotes the following to illustrate the misuse of *would* and *which*, calling them test-words as to the mastery of idiom:

"The Bishop of Ross undertook that his mistress *would* do anything *which* (*Angl. should* do anything *that*) the Queen of England and the nobility desired." FROUDE. a 51. See THAT, x 216, WHAT.

Which? (for *what did you say?*). i 82.

WHILST (for *while*). d 26.

WHITHER (for *where*). "Upon my arrival *hither*." —JOHNSON. Theoretically *hither* is unimpeachable, but the usage of our best writers substitutes *here*, *there*, or *where*, for *hither*, *thither* and *whither* in this and similiar cases. No one would say, "to arrive *to* a place." c 58.

Who (for *whom*). "The distinction between them seems to be disappearing, and I believe will disappear." aa 275. "On the supposition that the interrogative *who* has *whom* for its objective, the following are errors: "*who* do you take me to be?" "*who* is it by?" But considering that these expressions occur with the best writers and speakers, that they are more energetic than the other form, and that they lead to no ambiguity, it may be doubted whether grammarians have not exceeded their province in condemning them." BAIN. See x 216, n 71, 91.

WHOLE (for *all*). "The whole steps of the Christian life." r 357, x 218. See COMPLETE.

Whom (for *who*). i 191, x 216. See WHO.

Whose (of neuter antecedents). "We should scruple to say, 'I passed a house *whose* windows were open." w 396. Yet in *Man and Nature* Mr. Marsh writes, "a quadrangular pyramid, the perpendicular of *whose* sides" (p. 145). v 348, vv 6, x 218, d 89.

Widow woman (for *widow*). a 172, d 68, x 219.

WILL. See SHALL.

WISH (for *hope*). "I *wish* you may not be deceived." v 262.

WITHOUT (for *unless*). See EXCEPT. x 219, d 73, z 120. "In this sense now rarely used by good writers or speakers." Wb.

WIT. "Used in POPE'S *Essay on Criticism* with at least seven different meanings." r 324.

WITNESS (for *see*). "From *witan*, to know, and means testimony from personal knowledge, and so the person who gives such testimony. * * But we cannot *witness* a thing." a 176, tt 568.

Wists. "A monstrous verb." s 103.

WOMAN. "John Brown, having been sent the other day at Balmoral by the Queen in quest of the lady in waiting, who happened to be the Duchess of Athole, suddenly stumbled against her. 'Hoot, mam,' said J. B., 'yer just the woman I was looking for.' The enraged Duchess dashed incontinently into the royal presence and exclaimed to her Majesty: 'Madame, J. B. has insulted me; he has had the impertinence to call me a woman.' To which the queen replied with cutting severity: 'And pray, what are you?'"—*N. Y. Sun.* See GENTLEMAN.

WORSHIP (for *honor*). pp 260. Obsolete. W.

WORST. See AT BEST. x 220.

WOULD. See SHALL.

WOUND (noun). "I have heard of one of the minority who, being remonstrated with by a lady for his pronunciation, and asked, 'Why don't you

call that word *woond?*' replied, 'Madame, I have never foond sufficient groond that it should have that soond.' Prof. Whitney thinks, and with reason, that the long *ou* pronunciation of this word should be encouraged, to establish a distinction between it and *wound* from *wind.*" aa 32.

WOUND (verb). "A ball of thread, a watch, is *wound;* a horn is *winded,* that is, given wind." aa 33. W. and Wb. give *wīnded*

WREAK. "Strictly speaking, in saying *to wreak vengeance on,* we are saying *to revenge one's vengeance on,* instead of using the simple expression *to revenge.*" s 55.

Write (for *write to*). *Write* me a letter. i 224. Yet sixteen pages later the Dean writes, "Some odd descriptions have been forwarded me." i 240.

YEARS. "'Children more than five *years* will be charged full fare.'" A child is more or less than five years *old,* or *of age.* aa 411.

YES (sometimes equivalent to *No*). See ONLY.

YOURSELF (for *you*). See MYSELF.

You was. aa 444, i 70, y 146, v 209, x 220.

YOURS, &c. (in a subscription to a letter). "Few vulgarisms are equally offensive, and none could be more so." x 220.

ZED (for *zee,* the name of the last letter of the alphabet). "Dr. Webster's editors mark the word *zed,* on their own authority, as obsolete. This will seem strange to Englishmen, who never give *z* any other sound." v 140. Obsolete. Wb.

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E—vacuation.
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In fact, the success of this book has been due to the fact that only those songs were admitted that have proved to be universal favorites. This involved a large original outlay, as much as fifty dollars having been paid for the right to use a single song. But the best were taken, wherever they could be found and at whatever cost, and the result is a school singing-book of popularity unexampled. For instance, *a single firm* in Cleveland, Ohio, J. R. Holcomb & Co., had purchased of us up to Feb. 15, 1888, no less than 9730 copies, 4500 within the last six months, besides 2100 of the *School Room Chorus.*

2. The School Room Chorus. A collection of Two Hundred Songs for Public and Private Schools, compiled by E. V. DE GRAFF. Small, 4to, boards, pp. 148. 35 cts.

This is an enlarged edition of the *Song Budget*, with twice the number of songs. The plates of the last edition are so arranged that it is identical with the *Song Budget* as far as page 68, so that both books can be used together. The *Budget* and *Chorus* are particularly adapted for Teachers' Associations and Institutes. At these prices every meeting of teachers can be supplied with one or the other, while the fact that the tunes are standard favorites makes it easy for any audience to join in the singing at sight.

3. The Diadem of School Songs: containing Songs and Music for all grades of Schools, a new system of Instruction in the elements of Music, and a Manual of Directions for the use of Teachers. By WM. TILLINGHAST. Small, 4to, boards, pp. 160. 50 cts.

This book, of which Dr. French, the veteran institute-instructor was associate author, gives an exceedingly simple and practical system of instruction, as well as a valuable collection of songs.

4. Half a Hundred Songs, for the School-Room and Home. By HATTIE S. RUSSELL. 16mo, boards, pp. 108. 35 cts.

These songs are all original, but without music.

5. The School Vocalist; containing a thorough system of elementary instruction in Vocal Music, with Practical Exercises, Songs, Hymns, Chants, &c., adapted to the use of Schools and Academies. By E. LOCKE, and S. NOURSE. Oblong, boards, pp. 160. Price 50 cts.

6. The School Melodist. A Song Book for School and Home. By E. LOCKE and S. NOURSE. Oblong, boards, pp. 160. Price 50 cts.

7. The Song Life, for Sunday Schools, etc., illustrating in song the journey of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City. Small 4to boards, pp. 176. Price 50 cts.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are books that have had their day, but of which we have a few hundred copies of each on hand. These we will sell at 10 cts. each; if to go by mail, 6 cts. each extra. They contain much good music.

C. W. BARDEEN, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Arithmetic by the Grubé Method.

1. First Steps among Figures. A drill book in the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic. By LEVI N. BEEBE. Cloth, 16mo, 3 editions. *Pupils' Edition*, pp. 140, 45 cts. *Oral Edition*, pp. 139, 50 cts. *Teachers' Edition*, including all in both the others, with additional parallel matter, Index, and Key, pp. 326, $1.00.

These books give the only practical exposition of the *Grubé Method*, now generally admitted to produce the best results with beginners. It has been used ten years in the primary schools of such cities as Norwich, Conn., and Auburn, N. Y., and for many years *every student* in the Albany State Normal School has been directed to purchase a copy to take with him for his subsequent use in teaching.

From a multitude of testimonials we copy the following:

"We are still successfully using Beebe's *First Steps*. It has many admirable qualities."—*Sup't N. L. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.*

"I think it especially excellent for a system of graded schools, where uniformity of teaching is essential. It develops in practical shape an idea that I have long sustained as to the proper method of teaching arithmetic." *Sup't B. B. Snow, Auburn, N. Y.*

"I have recommended Beebe's *First Steps* as the best work in primary arithmetic. . . . The book is received with much favor, and is very helpful to me in my work."—*Prof. A. N. Husted, State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.*

"I am much pleased with the book, and wish every primary teacher to have a copy."—*Sup't J. M. Frost, Hudson, N. Y.*

"By vote of the Board of Education a copy of the Teachers' Edition was placed on the desk of every primary teacher in the city.—*Sup't Edward Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.*

"I consider Beebe's *First Steps* the best work of the kind that I have ever seen, and I take every opportunity to recommend it."—*Mary L. Sutliff, Haiku, Maui, Hawaian Islands, Feb. 9, 1888.*

2 The Pestalozzian Series of Arithmetics. Teachers' Manual and First-Year Text-Book for pupils in the first grade. Based upon Pestalozzi's method of teaching Elementary Number. By JAMES H. HOOSE. Boards, 16mo, 2 editions. *Pupils' Edition*, pp. 156, 35 cts. *Teacher's Edition*, containing the former, with additional matter, pp. 217, 50 cts.

This is a practical exposition of the *Pestalozzian Method*, and has met with great success not only in the Cortland Normal School, where it was first developed, but in many other leading schools, as at Gloversville, Babylon, etc. It is diametrically opposed to the Grubé Method, and good teachers should be familiar with both, that they may choose intelligently between them.

3. Lessons in Number, as given in a Pestalozzian School, Cheam Surrey. The Master's Manual By C. REINER. 16mo, pp. 224. $1.50.

This work was prepared in 1835 under the supervision of Dr. C Mayo in the first English Pestalozzian school, and has particular value as representing directly the educational methods of the great reformer.

C. W. BARDEEN, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Useful Appliances in Arithmetic.

1. *The Word Method in Number.* A series of 45 Cards, on which are printed all the possible Combinations of Two Figures. In box. By H. R. SANFORD, Institute Canductor. Size 3¼ x 6 inches. Price 50 cts.

These cards need only to be seen, as the principle is familiar and accepted. The type, in *written* figures, is large enough to be seen across the room, and the combination on one side is given in reversed order on the other, so that as the teacher holds the card before him he knows the figures presented to the class. The pupil is taught to look upon the combination 4+9 as *itself* 13, not as "4 and 9 are 13," just as he looks upon DOG as an entire word, not as D-O-G. Success is certain if new combinations are introduced only after those already given are thoroughly learned. Reviews should be constant.

2. *A Fractional Apparatus.* By W. W. DAVIS. A box of eight wooden balls, three and one-half inches in diameter, seven of which are sawn into 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 12 parts respectively, while the eighth is left a sphere. Price $4.00.

With this apparatus every principle and rule can be developed, and the pupils can be led to deduce rules for themselves.

Many other expedients are resorted to, but they are all objectionable. Suppose a teacher takes a stick and breaks it in the middle, will the pupil perceive two halves of a stick or two sticks? In teaching fractions objectively, that should be taken for unity from which if a part is taken unity is destroyed. This is not the case with a stick or cube. Apples are objectionable for three reasons; first because they cannot always be obtained; second because they are perishable; and third, because the attention of the pupils is diverted by a desire to know whether they are sweet or sour, etc. Nor can the teacher readily saw wooden balls into divisions even enough for the purpose designed, the charm of this method being the *exact* presentation to the pupil's eye of the fact illustrated.

3. *A Manual of Suggestions for Teaching Fractions* especially designed for accompanying the above apparatus. By W. W. DAVIS. Paper, 12mo, pp. 43. 25 cts.

This accompanying manual gives probably the best arrangement of the subject into sixty lessons ever made, with practical suggestions which all teachers will find valuable.

4. *Cube Root Blocks*, carried to Three Places. In box. $1.00.

Our blocks are unusually large, the inner cube being two inches, and the additions each one-half inch wide.

5. *Numeral Frame*, with 100 balls, $1.25; with 144 balls, $1.50.

"Initiate children to arithmetic by means of the *ball frame alone*, thereby making their elementary instruction a simple and natural extension of their own daily observation," says Laurie, in his standard book on *Primary Instruction* (p. 112), and as he leaves the subject of arithmetic, he adds this note (p. 117), as if in fear he had not been sufficiently emphatic:

"The teaching of arithmetic should be begun earlier than is customary, *and always with the ball-frame.*"

C. W. BARDEEN, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Maps, Charts and Globes.

1. Johnston's Wall Maps These are of three sizes, 27x33 inches, costing $2.50 each; 40x48, costing $5.00 each; and 68x72, costing $10.00 each.

The Common School Series includes (*a*) Hemispheres, (*b*) North America, (*c*) South America, (*d*) United States, (*e*) Europe, (*f*) Asia, (*g*) Africa. Others sometimes substituted or added are (*h*) World, Mercator's Projection, (*i*) Eastern Hemiphere, (*k*) Western Hemisphere.

We can furnish also in the 40x48 size: (*l*) England, (*m*) France, (*n*) Italy, (*o*) Spain, (*p*) Central America, (*q*) Orbis Veteribus Notus, (*r*) Italia Antiqua, (*s*) Græcia Antiqua, (*t*) Asia Minor, (*u*) Orbis Romanus, (*w*) De Bello Gallico, (*x*) Canaan and Palestine, (*y*) Bible Countries, (*z*) United States, historical, showing at a glance when and whence each portion of its territory was derived—a very valuable map in history classes.

All these maps are engraved on copper, and printed in permanent oil colors. All are cloth-mounted, on rollers. Spring rollers are added at an extra cost of $1.00, $1.50, and $2.50 respectively.

We offer a special consignment of T. Ruddiman Johnston's maps 40x48, *in sets only*, including Hemispheres, North America, South America, United States, political, United States, historical, Europe, Asia, and Africa, 8 maps, regular price $40.00, *at $15.00 per set.* They were prepared for a firm in the west who have been obliged to discontinue the business, and were sent to us by the Johnston Co. with instruction to close them out at once. Hence the unparallelled price, which applies only to this 100 sets.

3. Bulletin Map of the United States. Paper, on rollers, 3½x5 ft., with Blanchard's chart of the United States History upon the back. $3.00.

This is colored *both* by States and by Counties and gives correctly the new time lines.

4. Map of New York State, colored both by Counties and by Towns, 2½x3 ft. on rollers. Paper, $1.00; Cloth, $2.00.

5. Adams's Large Map of New York State, 61x66 inches. Cloth, on rollers, $10.00; on spring rollers, $12.00. We are now the sole proprietors of this latest and best map, and can hereafter fill all orders promptly.

6. Dissected Map of New York, sawn into Counties. 75 cts.

7. Dissected Map of the United States, sawn into States. 75 cts.

8. Chart of Life Series of Physiology Charts, 23x27 inches, four in number, including one to show the effects of alcohol on the system. These show every organ, *life-size* and *in place*. Per set, $10.00; on spring rollers, $12.50.

9. Eckhart's Anatomical Charts, consisting of 12 double plates, with more than 100 distinct and separate figures. Per set, $15.00.

10. Reading Charts of all kinds. Appleton's, $12.50; Monroe's Complete, $10.00. Monroe's Abridged, $6.00, etc.

The School Bulletin Globe. While we keep a dozen styles always in stock, we recommend this especially because: 1. It is 12 or 6 inches in diameter. 2. It has a low and heavy Bronzed Iron Frame. Its axis is adjustable. 4. It shows an entire Hemisphere. 5. Its Meridian is movable. 6. Its map is Johnston's. 7. It is shipped to any address at Fifteen Dollars for a 12-inch or Five Dollars for 6-inch size. 8. EVERY GLOBE IS GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT (14)

C. W. BARDEEN, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Blackboard Material.

No feature of the school-room is of more vital importance to the health of scholars and teachers than the Blackboard. If it be gray or greasy the amount of chalk used fills the air with dust, which produces catarrhal and bronchial difficulties, and yet makes so faint a mark that the children's eyes are permanently injured. Choice should be made among the following materials.

1. Solid Slate. This is durable, but costs from 30 to 50 cts. a square foot, is noisy, not black enough in color, and unhealthful because there is commonly used upon it the softest crayon. Where solid slate is already in, we recommend the Slate Pencil Crayon. as the only preventive of serious disease.

But it is better to put either upon the plastered wall, or upon the wall covered with manilla paper, or upon wooden boards, one of the following preparations.

2. Agalite Slating. This is the cheapest of all, may be sent by mail, and usually gives fair satisfaction. Price, *post-paid*, for box to cover 400 feet, one coat, $6.00; 200 feet, $3.25; 100 feet, $1.75; 50 feet, $1.00. We furnish the *Black Diamond* or *Silicate Slating* at the same price, but it can be sent only by express.

3. Slate Pencil Slating. This remarkable preparation does away altogether with chalk-dust, having sufficient grit to take a distinct mark from a slate-pencil. *Soft crayon should never be used upon it*, unless it is first rubbed down to smoother surface. It is a pure alcohol slating, and therefore durable. Price per gallon, covering 600 ft., one coat, $10.00; quarts, $2.75; pints $1.50.

In many schools using the Slate Pencil Slating, the State Normal at Potsdam, for instance, Faber's slate-pencils have taken the place of crayon. In other schools hard crayon, like Alpha H, is used.

4. Hornstone Slating. This is new, and altogether the best in the market, making a really stone surface which is yet absolutely black. There is no waste of chalk, even with soft crayon, while the Alpha H produces a beautifully clear mark. It contains no oil or grease, and grows harder with age. It is put on with a paint-brush, and adheres to *any* material, so that it may be put on walls, boards, paper, or any other smooth surface. Price $8.00 per gallon, covering 200 feet with *four* coats. It is somewhat expensive, and must be put on with care; but when properly finished it is a delight to the eye.

Sup't Smith, of Syracuse, says: "Your Hornstone Slating is now in use in four of our buildings, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is superior to solid slate or to any other blackboard surface I ever saw."—Principal Miner, of Skaneateles, says: "Its very smooth surface saves crayon and lessens the amount of chalk-dust in the room....I do not hesitate to say that it is the best board I ever used."

Cheney's Dustless Erasers work well on any of the boards named. Price 10 cts. each, $1.00 a dozen. The *School Bulletin Erasers* are made of the closest and best felt, and are very durable. Price 15 cts. each, $1.50 a dozen. Specimen of either by mail for 15 cts. *Alpha Crayon*, M or H, 75 cts. a box. *Ordinary White Crayon*, 15 cts. a box. *Colored Crayon*, 75 cts. a box. *Slate Pencil Crayon*, for solid slate, 50 cts. a box. (13)

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